THE LAST SOLDIER.

Funeral Services Conducted by Dr. Newman at the Tomb.

A Body Pays its Last Respects to the Dead General.

And the Funeral Train Passes Down the Hudson.

Impressive Memorial Services in Westminster Abbey.

General Gordon Appointed Aide by General Hancock.

Funeral Services on the Mountain

MT. McGREGOR, August 4.—On the mountain brow, by the eastern lookout, a gun boomed sullenly at four o'clock this morning. The echoes of the reverberations was yet on the heavy air when a second report shook the earth and started the birds in the trees. The artillery men had begun firing the seventeen guns to mark the sunrise of General Grant's last day upon the mountain. The quick succession and at short intervals guns were fired. The train had stopped, but the mists still concealed the valley. At five o'clock again a half hour gun boomed its solemn token of respect from the mountain side. Then a steady breeze came up from the direction of the Catskills and fanned the openings in the low lying clouds and they began moving. The cottage and tents soon became solicitous, several artists for illustrated papers were enabled to catch their outlines. The soldiers received orders to break up camp and in less than twenty minutes all the tents had disappeared from the trees and were packed away in boxes ready for shipment. Down on the mountain side at 5.45 a bugle rang out. It was the assembly call for the trumpeters. Fifteen minutes later the buglers of four companies of troops were sounding the reveille, and as the last strains floated over the mountain they were swallowed in the booming of the gun that every half hour through all the day will thus salute the valleys the significance of the day and at sunset will close with thirty-eight volleys.

The family at the cottage were astir at 6 o'clock, and correspondents and guests were moving about. The mountain train at 6 o'clock had begun to bring up people, and every hour thereafter the little engine crew up at the depot. The funeral car to carry the remains from the mountain to Saratoga came up early and lay waiting the burden it should carry. Last night the family in groups and alone had taken the final farewell of the remains and to-day they gave up his body to the nation. At 9 o'clock the family except Mrs. Grant repaired to the cottage for breakfast. On their return preparations began for the funeral journey. Even this morning when the family were at breakfast it was not sure yet known what the widow would determine to do. She had had her trunk packed yesterday in event of her deciding to go with the remains, but her decision if known to herself had not been shared with the family. Early in the morning to-day at half-past 8 the doors of the Grant cottage had been thrown open and a stream of visitors poured in steady for over an hour. About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of buggies, wagons, omnibusses and various kinds of vehicles appeared coming up the steep incline near the eastern lookout, and soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with horses and wagons and farmers and their families. At 9.30 a train brought General Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

At ten o'clock services were held at the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the trees in the grove before the cottage. Those who failed to secure early places used their umbrellas. The ceremonies opened with the reading of Psalm No. 90, which was followed with an impressive prayer by Rev. Sabine Barrs. The hymn, "My Faith Looks up to Thee," was joined in by the whole assembly. Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered a sermon on the subject of the death of the general, the family standing in the meantime about the remains in the parlor. At the conclusion of the discourse "Nearer My God to Thee" was rendered impressively.

DR. NEWMAN'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Newman spoke very deeply in an address which consumed one hour and a half in delivery. He took as a text the twenty-first verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Such my brethren, said the speaker, is the eulogy that the good shall pronounce upon human goodness and fidelity wherever found, among the sons of men. The same comrade in arms would speak of the splendor of the martial genius of the dead, statesmen would review the majesty of his administration; historians would place him on the pedestal of his renown; but the minister of religion owes it upon his great character which will ever be his crown of glory and the imperishable heritage of the country he loved so well.

The ministers owe it upon the honors which had been bestowed upon him and the homage which was done his memory, and declared that the secret of his power on the thoughts of the world and love of mankind was his holiness of character, grandeur of intellect and the fact that he was none other than himself. He was one of the few men in history who exceeded expectations and doing what a soldier had to do. He had no hatred in his heart, his only evangel to the nation was, "Let us have peace." In receiving chamber he grasped the hand of him whose sword was the first he had won, and as illustrative of this broad spirit. Sorrow was national to-day in its broadest sense. Duty to his conscience, his country and his God was the standard of successful manhood. He was he humbles of men and a lover of the most lowly. His love of wife, children and home was supreme. Speaking of the deep and tender affection he bore his wife, the speaker said that such was the tenderness of his love and so much for her and others he survived by a letter found after his death he had written in secret and carried the sacred message every day during the fourteen days, knowing that he would not last. He quoted from the letter as follows: "Look after our dear children and direct them in paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them could depart from an honorable, upright and virtuous life than I would to know they were prostrated on a bed of sickness from which they were never to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account, and I earnest pray they never will. With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection and of the cultivation, I bid you a final farewell until we meet in another and a better world. You will find this on my person after my demise." This was dated McGregor, July 9, 1885.

Dr. Newman said the principles of Christianity were deeply engrafted upon the spirit of General Grant. On the 8th of April, he had said, "I believe in the holy scriptures and who so lives by them will be benefited thereby. Men may differ as to the interpretation of that which is human but the scriptures are man's best guide." The same broad religious views and belief in the mission of all mankind. The closing portion of the address was devoted to a description of the last hours of the general's life, his calm fortitude, unwavering patience and clear brain, knowing that the end was near and praying for its coming.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN STARTS.

After the services ended there was a movement of the people toward the cottage, but it was not deemed advisable to admit any one in view of the fact that it was near time for the funeral train to start. Mrs. Grant had concluded not to go with the funeral train but to wait over until 4 o'clock when she and other ladies will leave for Saratoga and from there go direct to New York. J. S. Grant post 327, of Brooklyn, bore the remains from the cottage to the station. Shortly before one o'clock the military were drawn up and a salute paced to the remains as they passed to the depot and the throng stood with uncovered heads while the casket was borne to the car. The mountain train was at the little rustic depot, seven cars being there. Next to the engine the funeral car with open sides and some mass vestibuling was placed.

The great crowd that had attended the services at the cottage remained to see the body brought out by the main entrance. It was borne down the steps by the Grant post of Brooklyn, composed of 13 veterans, and was preceded by a detachment of soldiers and two buglers playing the Dead March in Saul. Gen. Sherman and Colonel Fred Grant and Jesse and Ulysses S. Grant walked two by two in advance. Then came General Frederick Dent, a brother of Mrs. Grant, Gen. J. A. Cresswell and the Mexican minister Senor Romero, a detachment of artillery with arms reversed, marching as infantry, General Hancock and staff, Senators Evarts and Miller, Gen. Grace Porter, Hons. Oscar Greer of Texas, Dr. Douglass, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Admiral Rowan and many friends of the general. On arriving at the station, there was another great crowd, and after some little time spent in getting the passengers on board the train consisting of six cars left for Saratoga.

Among those representing the military were the following: General W. S. Hancock, General W. T. Sherman, General Rufus Ingalls, General J. A. Perry, Colonel Sutherland, Colonel John C. Nicholson, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Anderson, Captain G. L. Ward, Captain John C. Weeks and Lieutenant Eugene Griffin. The guard of honor, J. S. Grant post of Brooklyn, consisted of Colonel William H. Barker, Major T. B. Corwin, Dr. George B. Bruns, Reese B. Gutelius, J. A. Sowan, Commander John C. Johnson, Henry W. Knight, C. F. Mackey, William McDonald, William J. McKelvy, John J. Collins, Noah Tibbetts and George B. Squires. Six men represented the Loyal Legion. General mourners were represented by William M. Evarts, Admiral Rowan, Warner Miller, Joseph W. Drexel, Police Palmer, General J. A. Cresswell and others.

At one o'clock the order to start was given, long pioneer Martin struck steam from the cylinders, and the rain, standing as it did on a grade, slowly started on its own weight and impetus down the mountain. The bluffs and ridges on each side were densely thronged with people. The grove south of the cottage where the general's body was guarded even was a live with spectators. Every jutting point, every vantage ground was occupied, the whole immense throng standing uncovered in the afternoon sunlight. The mountain was hushed and still except for the heavy booming of guns bidding farewell.

Journey of the Train.

Slowly the train engine started down the valley, the effect of the descent. Out on the first bluff of the mountain and clear of the forest crept the train engine and the train halted around the curve where seven weeks before General Grant had turned to view the same sweep of country glistening in the sunlight ten miles away, and to-day as the train rounded this outlook the general's sons gazed out upon the scene and many a thought of other days as compared with this. Sweeping about curves to right and left the train passed slowly down the mountain. On it rolled toward the plain by the famous eastern outlook, yet in full view, there was a puff of white smoke; then an instant the sound of booming cannon echoed in the trees and rattled away off into the echoes over and down across the plain. Artillery men were yet bidding their farewells. The descent to the thriving village of Wilton was accomplished and on the platforms of new built cottages villagers silently saw the train pass through and their heads were uncovered. The very plain was reached, seven miles away between the train and Saratoga and the speed was at the increase. Farmers and their families stood near and sat upon rail fences to see the train that bore the dead general. Again cannon on the mountain spoke out over the valley, but only the edge of its echo reached the moving train. The spires of Saratoga were coming into view, and from that direction came the dull booming of cannons fired at a mile out of the village beside the Mc-

McGregor track. Soon as battery was reached and passed, its brass guns sounding the train on its passage. The last curve was rounded and the train sped away parallel to the tracks of the Delaware & Hudson, on which, north of the Mt. McGregor depot, the funeral train of the New York Central road was waiting, while thousands of people were being held back by military.

AT SARATOGA.

The mountain train crew along side the other train and stopped. There were nine cars in the New York Central train. Next to the engine came the funeral car "Woodlawn." The other cars were occupied as follows: Car No. 2, clergy and Dr. Douglass; No. 3, sons and honorable mourners; No. 4, General Hancock and staff; No. 5, Governor Hill and staff; No. 6, press; Nos. 7 and 8, military escort; No. 9, baggage. The remains were taken in silence by the guard of honor to the car Woodlawn, which was draped in black and hung with flags; and as the flames were transferred to their respective cars, which were also draped in black. The Brooklyn guards and six men of the Loyal Legion and guard of regulars entered the dead car, as do two men of the Wheeler post, G. A. R. Soon after 2 o'clock the superintendent gave Conductor Thornton the signal to start, and the impressive and heavy train moved through the throng and away from Saratoga.

Mrs. Grant has concluded not to go to New York to-day and will not probably leave here until Friday. Other female members of the family, on account of the determination of Mrs. Grant, have not made up their minds whether they will go this evening or not.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

The saloon board the funeral train the beautiful drapery of the cars was a subject of comment. No woodwork except the sashes of the windows was visible. The engine tender was draped with black, radiating from a rosette center, the cab was covered in like manner. Black cloth was draped from the boiler rails and the front was fixed with taste. The funeral car, Woodlawn, was draped in the panels with centers and the national flag was festooned gracefully so that there was no clutter. The other cars were not so elaborately finished, but all were draped with good taste. Twenty-seven thousand yards of cloth were used. The train had been prepared under direction of Mr. D. M. Kendrick, general passenger agent of the New York Central railway, who will accompany the train to New York.

The starting of the train from Saratoga was almost imperceptible, so slowly was it done. At the rate of eight or ten miles per hour the train moved eastward out of Saratoga. At every street crossing, on every veranda and balcony the vantage ground for observation was taken up. The bells in the steeples of Saratoga tolled as the black train trailed out of the village toward Albany. The police force in Saratoga mustered at 2 10 o'clock as the train passed through the suburbs. Twenty five minutes after the train pulled slowly into Mechanicsville. About the depot were thronds of men and women. The church bells were slowly tolling and a field piece near the depot saluted the train. Main street was passed at 3 27 p. m. and East ten minutes later. The train was quickening its speed.

IN THE FUNERAL CAR.

In the funeral car the J. S. Grant post who were with the remains mounted guard at the casket. The remains rested upon a black car and the compartment in which they lay communicated with the main saloon by locking doors which were open. The doors at the sides of the funeral compartment were also open and the afternoon sunlight shone upon the royal purple velvet and the silver mounting of the casket. The first and each succeeding detail mounted on guard, consisting of two men of the J. S. Grant post, one stood with folded arms at the head of the casket and the other at the foot. The first guard was mounted as the train was being passed.

SIGNS OF GRIEF ON THE ROUTE.

Round Lake, Rev. Dr. Newman's summer home, was passed at 3 48 o'clock and the depot platform, fences and the fronts of the cottages in the grove were black with mourning crape very thick. The resident population of the resort formed lines of uncovered heads on each side of the track and scarfs of mourning were further decked by many ladies in the throng as the somber train moved by. The number of persons was estimated at 2,255. Mechanicsville was only a few miles ahead. The sound of the village bells came faintly above the rumble of the rain and signals of grief were displayed. Waterford junction was passed at 3 54, and between that and West Waterford a train going in an opposite direction showed and halted as the funeral train approached. Apparently Cohoes, at 3.22, when the black train rolled through, had emptied its factories and workshops, its stores and its homes, and everybody had crowded to the track to see the train that bore a dead general and ex-president. West Troy was passed at 3.28 p. m. and the heavy black-draped train rolled into Albany at 3.40 o'clock on time, as per special schedule. Superintendent Voorhees of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company's road, stepped down from the cab of the engine. "From the first movement of the train from Saratoga to this instant," he remarked, to one who had ridden on the train, "you have heard no sound from me, or will see." It was true.

AT ALBANY.

The remains were placed with the mounted escafalque, six black horses with black trappings were hitched to the funeral car and at the head of each horse as escorts were members of G. A. R. posts 5 and 32. The crowd was dense. The remains having been deposited on the funeral car, it was drawn out into Spencer street, where it was halted by Company A Third artillery and Company L Twelfth infantry. Grand Army men guarded the remains at both sides of honor and four men of the Tenth battalion were mounted, a each corner of the escafalque, General Hancock and staff next and Spencer street. The general was mounted on a powerful black horse, splendidly caparisoned. The organizations to take part in the procession were waiting in various streets along the line of march and assumed their assigned positions in the procession as the head moved on. There were 483 men in the procession. Many companies outside of Albany and its vicinity were present and joined in the procession. The column moved through North Pearl street to State, to Eagle street, to Washington avenue, to Knox street, to State street, to the capitol. There General Hancock dismounted and retired and the remains were deposited beneath the great catafalque in the senate corridor.

The Morning at Albany.

ALBANY, August 5.—At executive mansion the sons of General Grant with Doctors Douglass and Newman breakfasted quietly with the governor. Day had dawned bright, and from the country-side farmers and their families had come in early to see the great dead. Trains east and west added their numbers of strangers and the morning's boats brought many more.

A committee of one hundred citizens of New York city appointed by Mayor Grace to represent that city at Albany and accompany the remains from Albany to New York has arrived.

Speculators have made efforts to secure possession of the catafalque and funeral car after the remains depart. An offer of five thousand dollars has been made for the catafalque. As they are the property of the national government, however, it is not likely the purchasers will obtain them.

The services conducted by Chaplain Rev. Dr. Newman at six o'clock. Thousands of people have visited the works in the last two days. Night and day the work has progressed and neither time nor expense has been spared to complete the work. The casket was expected this morning from Troy.

Viewing the Remains

ALBANY, August 5.—Crowds of people which began passing the remains of General Grant in the senate corridor at the capitol when the doors were first thrown open yesterday afternoon had not diminished at midnight. The police force of visitors entering from Washington avenue up the front of the capitol and in two files streamed out through the State street portico. By one o'clock this morning showers fell but the throng had been maintained without diminution. After one o'clock the crowds ceased and at two o'clock the guards on duty ceased the column began to relax and stand at ease. After two o'clock the numbers were less and less until at four o'clock the throng had sunk to a succession of straggers. So few were there that more time was permitted to visitors to view the remains. There was a comparative respite until five o'clock, when the straggers were reinforced. When it was six o'clock 5,000 people had viewed the remains and also once was again flowing and two streams of visitors were surging past the casket. The line outside the capitol building increased with the hours until at seven o'clock people, four abreast, reached down Washington avenue to block to where coming throngs were formed in line by a strong force of police. At seven o'clock it was estimated the remains were being viewed by one hundred persons a minute and that up to that time six thousand persons had seen the face of the dead general.

At 10.30 o'clock the capitol doors were swung shut. A compact line of waiting visitors which extended over a block was thus shut off and those who had entered were permitted to pass rapidly out when the State street doors were closed and none but the guard of honor from the U. S. Grant post, the Wheeler post of Saratoga and six men of the Loyal Legion were allowed to remain. The remains were viewed in Albany by 77,300 persons.

LAST HONORS AT ALBANY.

Undertakers now took charge and so far as possible prepared the remains for the last stage of the journey. Outside the capitol building in the park military organizations were forming and the salutes and many companies were filing to side streets to move at the word of command.

Slowly the funeral car, drawn by six black horses with other mourning trappings, moved to the State street side of the capitol. General Hancock, followed by his staff, approached the catafalque, as did also Farnsworth and staff. Governor Hill and staff were in waiting. Seven o'clock had passed and it was half an hour later when the great doors of the capitol swung open on the State street side and the guard of honor were seen by waiting crowds with the remains inside the corridor. At this moment the guard moved out into the sunlight to slow strains of music, the 71st regiment touching the casket and so surrounding and almost hiding it from view. The somber car was waiting at the foot of the steps in the street. Four men were inside the car and assisted in placing the remains in the black cars with the mounted catafalque. Colonel Beck and Major Brown then ranged their regulars on either side of the car, the Grand Army guards took position, a pair of trumpets rang out and the procession started at a measured pace down State street, the various organizations falling into the form of a procession, reaching Broadway and the first boom of cannon and tolling and clanging of bells in the steeples. The march through Broadway to Steuben street and thence to the depot was everywhere densely thronged. Sons of General Grant and their companions of yesterday were driven to the depot, where the long black funeral train was awaiting its burden. General Hancock and D. M. Kendrick were in charge. Guns boomed while the remains were being placed in the car "Woodlawn," and the services slowly. A committee from New York entered their cars, General Hancock and staff were aboard, the regulars were disarmed and the great train started.

The Journey to New York.

ALBANY, August 5.—The train was constructed and occupied as follows: First, locomotive; second, baggage car; third, the funeral car, "Woodlawn;" fourth, sons of the general, with Rev. Dr. Newman and Dr. Douglass; fifth, General Hancock and staff; sixth, Governor Hill and staff and committees of the house and senate, twenty-five in number; seventh, New York committee of one hundred; eighth, car of public information; ninth and tenth cars, regular commands under Colonel Beck and Major Brown.

THE START.

Hundreds of persons standing nearest the tracks and rooms on the trains so have them fastened beneath the wheels of the train that carried General Grant on his last journey. On the roofs of houses in the vicinity hundreds witnessed the start, and as the black train rumbled across the long bridge over the Hudson a train between two consolidines of people who filled only tracks on either side. There was no clang of bells, no screech of whistle, or yet the dull rumble of the memorable train. Across the river were crowds of people. Shops and stores and factories had closed their doors of business. All who work and those of leisure seemed to have come out to stand with uncovered heads to be part of the scene never to be acted again. The long sweeping curve was rounded and the black train started out over the Hudson on its way to the metropolis. Looking back from the engine cab as the train swept around this curve at Greenbush the impressive effect was striking.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE.

Hudson paid its respects to the passing dead with hundreds of persons at the station, which was draped with signals of mourning, and the report of a gun was heard from somewhere in the hills. Along the river there were many little boats and canoes, and some yachts, with ensigns at half mast, and each bore people with heads uncovered, and at these tokens of respect were not unheeded by the sons of the dead. All the most of the time they sat in silence with their eyes on the river and mountain peaks beyond. Occasionally Colonel Grant turned to his brothers, or to Dr. Newman and Dr. Douglass, and feelingly remarked some little demonstration of a group, or at a hamlet where people had made a show of their sympathy, and as the time the sombre train was rumbling onward toward the great city by the sea where a million of hearts awaited its coming.

Poughkeepsie was coming into view where the little pilot engine could be seen with its 10 minutes headway. Rhinebeck had gone by at 2.15 p. m., Staatsburg at 2.20 p. m., Hyde Park at 2.30, and when the train rolled through Poughkeepsie the clamor was 2.45 p. m.

All employees of the New York Central Railroad company who received their pay at Poughkeepsie were drawn up beside a work train at the rear at that station, and every drawhead and bumper below stood with uncovered heads as the train bearing the remains of General Grant passed along. A train of flat cars filled with sight-seers stood upon a side track. A little later at Newburgh was passed. The mountains westward were enveloped in clouds that poured down from and Fishkill was passed on time at 3.11 p. m. On the shadow of old Storm King, a Cornwall steamboat from New York loaded with people was seen following the train.

The train rolled on and was passing through the deep cut just north of Garrison's which is the railway station for West Point. Suddenly the report of a cannon shook the heavy atmosphere. Then at 3.25 the train rolled slowly past the little station at Garrison's and there was shown the tribute of his only student home to the dead soldier. Along the side of the train before the station the cadets from West Point were drawn up in line at "present arms." All the officers of the post were near with uncovered heads, and the band from the post with muffled drums was playing "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer." The strains were not loud but subdued and they entered with the mingling thunder over the river where the storm swept down to the flagstaff that shot up from the trees, and as the white at intervals of five seconds came the sound of a gun. The little station passed out of sight and the strains from the band died away.

The funeral train had again quickened speed but was overtaken by the storm, which prevailed with much force of ten minutes, then the echoes broke, the rain ceased and the sunlight was again on the mountains. Peekskill went by at 3.43, Sing Sing at 4 01, Tarrytown at 4 11, Hobbs Ferry at 4 19, Yonkers at 4.29. There military was drawn up to the depot, thousands were waiting, and off that point the Gould's yacht "Atalanta" was steaming down the river. The Palisades were passed, and at 4.37 the black train swept around the curve and off the Hudson behind. Rain was falling on the harem, and at Highbridge, though a splendid vantage ground for observation, there were few people. The quiet on was rounded at 4 45 and the funeral train had made its last curve. Down through Harlem and the tunnel the heavy train rumbled toward the city, and emerging from the tunnel the engine made a flying switch and the train rolled on to its stopping point. Slowly it stopped, but at eight as the Grand Central clock had marked 5 o'clock it was still, and on time. General Grant's last journey was ended, and from the start there had been no change of the dolorous sound of wheels.

Grant Memorial in London.

LONDON, August 4.—The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey this afternoon was an imposing event and added to the history of England. The edifice was crowded with a congregation, nearly every member of which was distinguished person. The order of services was as follows: 1st, "Soldier's Funeral March;" 2d, the funeral procession up the nave of the cathedral to the choir; 3d, the burial service; 4th, Nunc Dimittis; 5th, the day's lesson; 6th, funeral sermon by Canon Farrar; 7th, Spohr's anthem, "Blessed are the Departed;" 8th, Lance's anthem, "His Body is Buried in Peace;" 9th, concluding prayer, 10th, the burial service; 11th, blessing; 12th, the "Dead March in Saul."

The funeral address delivered by Canon Farrar was most impressive and was listened to in almost breathless suspense. Canon Farrar took his text from Acts, chapter 13, verse 36. He said:

To-day we assemble at the obsequies of the great soldier whose slumber while it was day

and at whose funeral service in America tens of thousands are assembled at this moment to mourn with the weeping family and friends. I desire to speak simply and directly with generous appreciation but without flattery of him whose death has made a nation mourn. His private life, his faults or failings of character, whatever they may have been, belong in no sense to the world. They are before the judgment of God's mercy forgiveness. We will touch only on his public actions and services. Upon a brief overlooking the Hudson his monument will stand recalling to future generations the early page in the nation's history which he did so much to close.

After tracing General Grant's boyhood and manhood, the speaker said: "If the men who knew him in Galena, obscure, silent, unprosperous, unambitious, had said, 'Any one had predicted that he would become twice president, and one of the foremost men of the day, the prophecy would have seemed extravagantly ridiculous, but such careers are the glory of the American continent. They show that the people have a sovereign insight into instinct force. A home hewn with price that her dictators came from the plow. America may record the answer of the president who when asked what would be his coat of arms, answered proudly, mindful of his early struggles, 'A pair of shirt sleeves.' The answer showed a noble superiority to the vanities of feudalism, a strong conviction that men should be honored simply as men, not according to the accident of birth. America has had two martyred presidents, both sons of the people, one a boy log man who was a farm hand at the age of seven, a rail splitter at nineteen, a Mississippi boatman at twenty-eight and who in manhood proved one of the strongest, most honest and God-fearing of modern rulers. The other grew from a shoeless child to be a humble teacher in the Abram institute. With those presidents America need not blush to name the father leader of Galena. Every true man derives a patent of nobleness direct from God. Was not the Lord for thirty years a carpenter in Nazareth? The year 1861 saw the outbreak of the most terrible of modern wars. The hour came and the man was needed. Within four years Grant commanded an army vaster than ever had been ordered and led by man. It was not luck but the result of not exhaustless faithfulness, indomitable resolution, sleepless energy, firm purpose and persistent tenacity. He rose by the upward gravitation of natural fitness. The very soldiers became impregnated with his spirit. General Grant has been grossly and unjustly called a butcher. He loved peace and hated bloodshed, but it was his duty at all hazards to save the country. The struggle was not for victory but for existence, not for glory but for life or death. In his silent determination and fearlessness of insight, Grant resembled Washington and Wellington. In the hottest fury of battle, his speech never exceeded "Yea, yea, yea," and "Nay, nay, nay." God's light has shown for the future destinies of a mighty nation that the war of 1861 was a necessary, a blessed work. The church has never refused to honor the faithful soldier, fighting for the cause of his country and his God. The cause for which Grant fought, the unity of a great people, the freedom of a whole race, was as great and as noble as when at Lexington the embattled farmers "fired the shot which resounded around the world." The south accepted a bloody arbitrament, but the rancor and fury of the past are buried in oblivion. The names of Lee and Jackson will be a common heritage with those of Garfield and Grant. Americans are no longer northerners and southerners but Americans. What verdict history will pronounce upon Grant as a politician and a man I know not, but here and now the voice of censure is silent. We leave his faults to the mercy of the merciful. Let us write his virtues on brass for men's example, let his faults whatever they may have been, be written on water. Who can tell how seeming hours of torture and misery were not blessings in disguise, burning the gold from dross until the strong man was utterly purified by his strong agency? Could we be gathered in a more fitting place to honor General Grant? There is no lack of American memorials here, we add another to-day. Whatever there be between the two nations to forget and forgive it is forgotten and forgiven. If the two peoples which are one be true to their duty who can doubt that the destinies of the world are in their hands. Let America and England march in the freedom and progress showing the world not only a magnificent spectacle of human happiness but a still more magnificent spectacle of two peoples united loving righteousness and hating iniquity, inflexibly faithful to the principles of eternal justice which are the unchanging law of God."

Among the distinguished English persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Earl of Rosebery, Earl Granbrook, Right Hon. Mr. Forster, Sir Lyon Playfair and a great number of officers and members of the house of commons. There were also present Prime Minister Salisbury, Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of the British army, the Marquis of Lorne, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Senor Martinez, Chilian ambassador to England, Chief Justice Waite, ex-Attorney General Brewster, Senator Edmunds, Senator Hawley and other prominent Americans. Queen Victoria was represented by her equerry. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught and Duke of Edinburgh were also represented by equerries.

Mr. Gladstone remained standing throughout Canon Farrar's address, with his hand on his ear listening eagerly to the eulogy. Among the distinguished Americans present were Bancroft Davis, Rev. Charles Bridgeman, Consul General Waller and Messrs Morgan, Field, Marble, Smalley and Porter.

The Times' Eulogy.

LONDON, August 4.—The Times in its eulogy of General Grant renders to his character the highest homage. It says that the action of the confederate generals, Johnson and Buckner, in acting as pall bearers testifies to the end of the civil strife between the north and south.

Gordon Appointed Aide.

NEW YORK, August 6.—General Gordon of Georgia, who at Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, checked General Hancock's advance on May 12th, 1864, and who commanded one wing of Lee's army and made the last assault upon General Grant's line at Appomattox, has been appointed aide to General Hancock for the funeral services at the burial of Grant.

Grant's Memory at Appomattox.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 6.—A large crowd of people from Appomattox Court House assembled this morning and draped the house in which General Grant and Lee signed the terms of surrender in April, 1865, in mourning. It is proposed to allow the draping to remain 30 days out of respect to the memory of General Grant.

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Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Mercer's is giving out, of course, that he will head an anti-administration party.

Monroe is the only President or ex-President ever buried in New York, and his remains were removed to Richmond before the war.

Austria positively declines to receive Mr. Keiley as U. S. minister to that country. What the administration will do with him is a conundrum for the cabinet.

In response to the enquiry, why was not the bridge over the Monument road repaired earlier, we will say that the city authorities are authority in getting the timber needed.

The Grant procession has started from the mountains, it is accompanied with signs of heartfelt sorrow along the line, that shows how national was the affliction and sympathy.

Our report of the Grant memorial services in England must have been written by a rank liberal. At first gives a list of distinguished foreign statesmen present and then says "there were also present Winston Salisbury," etc.

According to the report just submitted by the committee investigating the workings of the coast survey they have unearthed a nest of corruption. They prefer sweeping charges against nearly all the leading officers of the bureau.

The new census shows that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been receiving a good many more rations than the number called for. It would now be in order to inquire whether the Indians received the rations or some rascally agent.

Mr. Talbot, of the Railway Age, deserves the thanks not simply of the Mexican editors, but of the whole country which is interested in having intimate relations with Mexico for conceiving of the editorial excursion and for the energy, tact and good sense he has shown in managing it so successfully. It must bring about good results.

Our visiting editors from Mexico are creating a very favorable impression, both of themselves and their country. They are intelligent, gentlemanly and cultivated. Mexican newspapers are very compact with American newspapers for energy in collecting news, but they must compare favorably in point of ability with which they are edited.

General Hancock is doing much in his appointment of agents for the tuitera services to testify to the end of the struggle between the north and the south. Our dispatches announce that he has appointed J. B. Gordon who commanded the wing of Lee's army which was chosen for the point of attack by Hancock at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House.

The funeral services at Westminster Abbey yesterday were a great tribute to Grant, both from the place where they were held, and from the character of the audience. The sermon by Dean Farrar was worthy of the preacher and the subject. The estimate of the character of Grant is particularly discriminating. The tribute England pays to our dead hero ought to increase the good feeling between the two countries.

The New York Sun in a recent editorial seems to think there need be no fear of any anti-civil service legislation in the house this winter, and has been ascertaining the views of members, the result of which justifies that conclusion. It says Senator Sherman and Mr. Hancock have already expressed this opinion. And analysis of the house vote as a present constituted, shows only 24 voices, at the outside, favoring the stoppage of silver coinage, which is 39 less than is necessary for a majority on a full vote.

President Cleveland gave another little speech on the Indian leases yesterday. No one can read it without admiring the easy respect of him. He shows nerve and backbone. No influence is strong enough to make him swerve from his duty. The delegation was a strong one, but it did not make him waver. These cattlemen are trespassers in going into the territory and they must have calculated on this contingency. They have come wrong and they must suffer for it. Senator Cockrell should have said to Senator Cockrell in his interview. He encouraged these men to go in, and he should now help them out. The cattlemen are sure that there is a new administration.

The result of all the recent elections in Iowa and has been favorable to the conservatives. In every district there have been large conservative gains. This has given the conservatives some hope of carrying the country this fall. But the explanation of this does not lie in any great popularity for the Salisbury government, but in the fact that the election is for only a few months. The conservatives have made a great effort in every instance so as to get an endorsement of their government. The liberals on the other hand have been inactive. They have not thought it worth while to make a sharp contest for a few months office. In some instances the candidate who is to run this fall does not run and independent candidates were put up. The result of course has been large conservative gains.

The people are now selected to subscribe to the building of several monuments to General Grant. The officers of the army located at Fort Leavenworth have conceived the idea of erecting there a memorial by which the west can testify their love and appreciation of the great chieftain. The idea of the monument association at Springfield, Ill., is to erect a monument in such proximity to the Lincoln monument that the association of the two great men will be suggested, and the monuments, like the names, go down to future ages inseparably together. The idea is a good one. But the monument at New York will not only mark the resting spot of the nation's great military hero, but will be the testimonial of the whole country, and every state should be represented in the work.

China is making rapid strides toward civilization. The French have recently secured the privilege of constructing railroads throughout the empire, and the general use of the telegraph and electric light is a question of only a few years. Schools and newspapers are increasing with marvelous rapidity. These great improvements and developments offer opportunities for speculation and investment which American business men are not slow to appreciate. It is said an eastern firm offered Colonel Denby, the newly appointed minister, $5,000 a year for the privilege of joining the secretary of legation, knowing the prestige such a functionary would have in commercial transactions. But Minister Denby has a son who, he thinks, will fill the position to his satisfaction.

We print extracts from Geo. William Curtis's address on civil service reform yesterday. At first blush his claims regarding the advance of civil service reform ideas appear too great, but reflection shows that Mr. Curtis is correct. No political machines have been stronger in the treasury than the New York custom house and the postoffice. The former has never been conducted on civil service reform principles. But both of these institutions have been effected on party politics and are conducted on business principles. It is the first time that the custom house has been given to a man not a politician or when some of his chief subordinates were appointed from an opposite party. The practical politicians can no longer laugh and sneer at the reformer. There is no place in the north that can now be carried on an anti civil service reform platform.

Secretary Teller's friends have claimed that he had nothing whatever to do with the cases of land in Indian territory. The committee that visited the president Tuesday consisted of representatives of cases. Their memorial states: *"The cases were in every case made with the knowledge of the then secretary of the interior. They were submitted to him and received from him every sanction except the formal and technical action of his signature and seal."* There can be no doubt about this, and Mr. Teller's friends cannot wriggle out of it. Colonel Denman is reported to have said "the cattlemen had "gone into the territory with the encouragement of Secretary Teller—he has written letters favoring them." We are not surprised to hear many men decare that they regret they cast a vote as they did in the election of Teller. It is very disagreeable to a state to have a senator that the rest of the country says betrayed his high trust in the cabinet.

The Savannah (Ga.) Times of July 29 gives the following account of an incident that must please every loyal man, however much some may wish for disloyal acts to help party elections:

At the theatre last night an incident occurred which is worthy of much more than a local notice. It was at the close of the first act, when the American flag was introduced on the stage. As soon as that emblem of the republic was displayed the enthusiasm of the audience became unrestrainable. Cheer after cheer rose from gallery, dress circle and parquet, and as the fall of the curtain the vociferous applause was so long continued that the curtain not only had to be again and again raised, but the actors in the scene were forced to make their appearance on the stage before quiet was restored. The assemblage was emphatically a home audience composed entirely of Savannahians, who may be classed among the can't-get-aways. As far as is known, not a single northern man or woman was in the theatre, and if any such were present the fact was never once thought of. The demonstration, therefore, was the spontaneous outburst of a southern assemblage and a true and sincere act of homage to the flag of our common country.

Republican papers in the east are giving fair notice that the cattlemen in Indian territory and settlers in Nebraska who have reservations cannot hope to make a party question out of it to endorse the acts of Mr. Teller who was a member of a republican administration. Commenting on the Crow Creek reservation which Secretary Teller opened and President Cleveland closed, the Boston Advertiser says, "Perhaps the people of Dakota suppose that, "because there seems a chance that President "Cleveland and Secretary Lamar will lean "leniently by the Indians, republicans will sus"tain the Teller policy and advocate ruinous "criminal granting of reservations. They de"ceive themselves if they think so. This is "not a party question, and it becomes one, "easy republicans will be on the side of "honesty and fair play."

Commenting on the leasing of Indian lands to cattlemen, the Cleveland Leader says: "The comments on "the uneasiness of the Cheyennes show that "the people is growing tiresome on the Indian "grievances and the cry for the removal of the Indian reservations. Interested communities in the far west may grumble and try to induce the government to support cattle companies in their land stealing and cowboys in their revelry, but such efforts can avail nothing now. An overwhelming majority of the people of the United States "sympathize with the Indians as against their "powerful and conscienceless foes."

Everything indicates an ugly investigation next fall.

The following are extracts from the reply of Sherman (then a major general in rank), written "near Memphis" on March 10, 1864 upon the receipt of the news from Grant that the latter had been nominated by the president to the rank of lieutenant general:

"You are now Washington's equal in grade and successor, and occupy a position of a most dangerous elevation; but if you can continue as heretofore to be yourself—simple, honest, and unpretending—you will go through it to the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human beings who will award you a large share for securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability.

"Believe you are as brave, patriotic, and just as the great prototype Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted, and honest as a man should be; but the chief character stone in your nature is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which can lead to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in his Savior.

"This faith gave you a victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your best preparations, you go into battle without reflection, as at Chattanooga—no doubts, no reserve; and it is you that I owe this that made us act with confidence. I knew, wherever was, that you thought of me, and if I go into a high place you would come—I have."

Injury to Trees in the Pike's Peak Region.

During the winter or spring last past many of the forest and other trees situated in the eastern foothills and spurs of the Pike's Peak range in this state received severe injury, causing dying of foliage and in many cases death to the trees. At the present time in the vicinity named can be seen groups of pines and spruces over which one might suppose the breath of a simoon had passed. Close inspection of the region reveals the fact that the injury extends to trees of different species and various situated. Aspen, cottonwood, white maple and other deciduous forest trees—also, in some cases, young fruit trees on the farms among the foothills—have suffered, apparently from the same cause. A portion of the trees injured have lost their foliage in part only. Some of the irrigated evergreens are putting forth a little green, and may yet revive.

The territory in which the trees are thus affected lies at an altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and is said to extend from Palmer Lake on the Divide southward to Rock Creek, a distance of say forty miles.

Many theories have been advanced in explanation of the phenomenon. The most common one is that the trees were affected by a sudden and extreme atmospheric change. Many persons in this vicinity experienced a very marked and abrupt change from heat to cold during one of the winter months last past, but are unable to fix the date of the same. The writer recalls one such change, which occurred in this locality about the 10th of December last. Others speak of having observed, during the winter, a remarkable rise in temperature, termed by some a "chinook" wind, and ascribe the injury to the trees to that cause. Another class of persons believe that the dying and loss of foliage was caused by drought; that by reason of the cutting away of adjacent forest trees, springs were dried up and the injured trees deprived of necessary moisture. This last theory would seem reasonable were it not for the fact that the affected trees are found in both dry and moist situations—some indeed being situated upon the very margin of streams, with a northern exposure, and abundantly shaded by other forest growth.

So far as I can learn, no insidious effects have not been produced by disease or the ravages of insects. Should most of the affected trees die, the loss in this locality will be serious. If the cause of the injury could be ascertained, means might be adopted to prevent like disasters in the future. I beg leave to request that any one who can give information upon the subject, or see, either through the public press or by letter to the undersigned. Should similar phenomena have occurred in other parts of the country a trust these facts may be made known.

With state papers please copy.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
Forest Com. State of Colorado.
Colorado Springs, Aug. 1, '85.

PERSONAL.

A Connecticut man has a machine with which General Grant used to split leather.

Robert Buchanan, the English poet, is seriously ill. He has just finished a long dramatic poem.

The house which Lieutenant Grant occupied in Detroit years ago is to be preserved as a public monument.

It is considered probable that the ex Empress Eugenie will leave the bulk of her fortune to the Princess Beatrice.

Louise De La Ramee ("Ouida"), whose real name is Mary Jane Stubbs, although nearly 60 years old, is about to be married.

The Rev. Thomas Tennant, of Fayetteville, Ark., is said to be the oldest minister living. He was born in 1771, and is now 114 years old.

Sam Jones, the southern evangelist, says he uses slang in his preaching because it is the strongest language we have, and startles the people.

"Plunger" Walton has eleven daughters, and he has taken them all to Long Branch for the summer. They cost him $50 a week for board and lodging.

Captain Howard, the Yankee captain who did such efficient service in the Riel rebellion with his Gatling gun, was banqueted at Toronto recently.

"Give me one more smoke from the old clay pipe," said Rachel Varnel, of Owingsville, Ky., just before she died. She was 101 years old, and had always used tobacco.

Stanley Huntley's first newspaper work was to report a meeting of the Farmers' club for the New York Tribune. He wrote a sarcastic article, poking fun at the chairman and dwelling upon the hayseed in that worthy's hair. Horace Greeley was the chairman, and Stanley started west next morning.

Civil Service Reform.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 5.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform association opened this morning. Forty-seventy-five of the members were present from all parts of the country. Among the more prominent present were Geo. William Curtis, the president; Wm. Potts, secretary; Everett P. Wheeler, Colorado; Silas W. Burt, naval officer of New York; G. G. Graves, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, and Carl Schurz, of New York. At 11:30 Mr. Curtis was introduced and delivered the annual address of which the following is a part:

The year that ends to-day has seen an event of the utmost importance in the history of civil service reform in this country, a party change in the national executive. As reform can not be held to be securely established until it has safely passed this ordeal, our most interesting question to-day is that of its position and promise after five months of such change. This is a question which we consider here solely as civil service reformers, and I shall speak plainly, and I hope wisely without party prejudice, as I am sure that you will not suspect any party purpose.

Reform of the civil service is not as yet and never has been the distinctive policy of either of the great national parties. * * * A republican may be of the strictest party orthodoxy, and yet despise and distrust reform. A democrat may be of unquestionable party standing, and yet foam at the mouth at such a superhuman folly as that of not turning out every republican in office when you have the power.

There is, unconsciously, a much more generous and candid reform sentiment among republicans than among democrats. But this is not yet strong enough to control the action of the party. The agitation was begun by a republican representative but reform was abandoned by a republican congress. The movement was renewed by a democratic senator, but the democratic party in this state refused to re-elect him. The bill introduced by him became a law in a republican congress, but by the vote both of democrats and republicans. National reform began under a republican administration, state and city reform under a democratic administration. In certain degrees of the service the reformed system is enforced both by republican and by democratic authority. But has reform been the republican policy the republican house of representatives three years ago would not have laughed to scorn. Had it been the democratic policy, democrats would not have overwhelmingly sustained every effort to destroy it. Not yet can either party truly assert that civil service reform is its peculiar and distinctive policy.

As the reform was not a distinctive party measure, the presidential election of last year did not turn upon it. Mr. Blaine was not known to have shown any especial interest in the subject. Mr. Cleveland, as governor of New York, had signified the reform by the appointment of a commission whose personal character and disinterested devotion to reform showed its perfect good faith. He had strongly urged the extension of reform to city and strongly approved the legislation to secure it. His probable conduct as president was to be inferred from the very considerations which had compelled his nomination; from his official action as governor of New York; from his public declarations, and from his character. To many friends of reform these were a full ground of encouragement. But many others, who did not doubt his conviction, or his courage, or his purpose, had the gravest apprehensions of his ability to withstand that party pressure for spoils which no president, whig, democrat, or republican, has been able to resist, and which in the light of experience and of the actual situation last year seemed to many republicans to forbid any expectance upon the party as an agency of reform. A very large portion of the reform vote, however, had been alienated for other reasons from the republican candidate. But, except for Mr. Cleveland's satisfactory position upon the question of reform, that alienated vote would have rejected and supported another candidate, and Mr. Cleveland's opponent would have been elected. The president may well see, therefore, that he holds his commission from a power beyond and above party; the reform sentiment of the country. Although a party candidate, the circumstances of his election have invested him with an independence which no president since John Quincy Adams has known, but which the constitution unquestionably contemplates as the regular quality of every president. The constitutional president is the chief magistrate of the people, not the mere head of a party; "a head," as Jefferson said, "moved like that of a snake by the tail." The circumstances of his election have given to President Cleveland what the spoils system absolutely denies to the mere head of a party, the ability to strike an effective blow for the constitutional independence of the chief executive.

What then is the conclusion of civil service reform under the party change of administration? Five months only have passed since the inauguration of the president, and the association's progress of the cause which the league is organized to promote is shown by the fact that public opinion upon the subject is already so sound, it seems so clearly that a total change in the employes of the civil service for party reasons would be as absurd and demoralizing and dangerous as a total change in the military and naval service for the same reasons, that at last a president is able as well as willing to resist the party pressure for spoils. While many changes have been made—and many changes ought to be made for the highest public reasons—there has been no "clean sweep" of the public service. The reformed law within its limits has been executed with entire fidelity, and the country has seen with amazement and satisfaction the unprecedented spectacle of a democratic head of departments enforcing the appointment of a republican clerk against the outgoing of democratic subordinate officers, and despite the remonstrance of the democratic representative in congress from the clerk's district. This, indeed, was but to execute a law, but it was the reform law, and a law which could be easily evaded. Beyond the requirements of that law important administrative officers of the party opposed to the administration have been appointed and retained in positions commanding a large patronage. The interference of senators and representatives with executive action has been signally rebuked. Self-constituted counselors, assuming to speak for the party, have been totally disregarded. Reasons for removals and suspensions, for which a party change of the executive has been hitherto ample explanation, have been frankly stated to the country. Useless places have been abolished. Satisfactory officers of the opposition party are serving out their terms. The chief criticism of the administration by the opposition is the assertion that its action in appointments and removals sometimes flagrantly violates sound principles of reform. The awakened intelligence of the country watches and judges every appointment, and removal in the light of these principles; and just and most promising of all, the spoilsmen of the administration party who hate to see the crushing yoke of a tyrannical system itself from the neck of the independent American who asks to enter the public service upon American principles, by his own proved merit and not according to the aristocratic methods by the favor of a political "boss," declare their willingness to vote against any democratic candidate who is tainted with the principle of reform. In the presence of facts like these no friend of reform need feel discouraged. They are wholly without precedent since the introduction of the spoils system, and they forecast unmistakably the triumph of reform. * * * * * * *

After the conclusion of Mr. Curtis's address the members of the league adjourned to the Channing parlors where the business meeting was held. George William Curtis was elected president amid applause. The treasurer's report was read and showed there was a larger balance on hand than usual. Secretary Potts made a report which showed the league was in a flourishing condition. He said there were at present sixty associations which were doing excellent work. Reports of associations were then presented.

Cleveland and the Cattlemen.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The president to-day informed a delegation representing the cattlemen that he would not modify his recent order for the removal of cattle from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation within forty days from the date of his proclamation. The delegation, consisting of Senator Cockrell and Representative Joseph M. Glover of Missouri, R. D. Hunter, C. C. Rainwater, W. J. Thompson and J. M. Bond of St. Louis, Mayor Moore, Seth Mabrey, C. Woodson, T. B. Bullene and D. M. Mumford of Kansas City, Mr. Murrey of Providence, Mr. Hall, Colonel A. H. Denman of Washington and G. H. Pecks of Topeka, called at the White House at 4 p. m. and met the president in the library. Senator Cockrell introduced ex-Representative Bond, who presented to the president a memorial in behalf of parties interested on behalf of lessees of lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, in the Indian territory. "This application, as I understand it," said the President, after the speaker had seated himself, "is that the cattle be allowed to remain on the reservation until next spring." Colonel Denman, representing one of the largest ranches in the reservation, replied, "We will move at once and make such progress as we can. We ask time until spring in which to finish the business. We are determined to get out as soon as we can." "There is one point which seems to escape your attention, gentlemen," the president said. "That point is before my eyes, and it is the public interests. We have lately seen what fear can be created by thirty or forty Indians. Within two hours a letter has come to my desk from the governor of Kansas urging that the troops on the border of that state should not be withdrawn. The highest officer in the army, one experienced in Indian affairs, reports the situation in the territory, and says that the cause of irritation is the presence of the cattlemen. A section of country containing four and a quarter million acres was set apart for the Indians. Only one-tenth, four hundred thousand acres, is fit. They are crowded down to the agencies. Some of this land has been secured with the consent of the Indians. It is apparent to me as it is to you that this state of affairs cannot continue. Two interests are in conflict. Which shall give way? On one side we have the public peace, public security and safety of lives, on the other side are your interests. The former, gentlemen, must be considered, though private interests suffer. The question of putting off this removal until next spring is inadmissable. The order cannot be modified. I want to see some diligence in complying with the order. Twelve days have passed. Precious time is lost. An effort was made after the order was issued, to secure an extension of time. A dispatch was sent saying in most positive terms that the order could not be modified. Here you are, after twelve days have passed. If any indulgence is shown it must be on application in specific cases, with evidence that an effort has been made to comply with the order. If your interests lie you out of the territory instead of in, I cannot help but think you would find some way out in the specified time. I wish you would co-operate and take hold and try to get the cattle off. No argument will induce me to change what has been done. Some loss and inconvenience will no doubt follow, but there is an interest greater than yours, which must receive attention." The delegation upon the conclusion of the president's reply left the executive mansion. "There is cold comfort in his words," said one of the most prominent cattlemen, as he walked through the White House grounds to the street. "We walked up and we walked down," replied another. The majority of the delegation started for home to-night. They are unanimous that the cattle cannot be removed without great pecuniary loss in the forty days limit.

Investigation of the Coast Survey.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The report of the committee, consisting of Thom, Garrison and Huntington, of their investigation of the coast survey, has been submitted to the secretary of the treasury. It states that they took possession of the bureau July 23d and conducted the investigation, leaving no ground for doubt that the true actual condition of the survey was one of demoralization and its working inefficient, unjust and to some extent disreputable. The regulations are partially to blame, but the superintendent is chargeable with a willingness to avail himself of opportunities for a continuance of abuses, weakness and procrastination, favoritism and arrogance, disregard of regulations and notorious use of intoxicants. This combination seems to have been demoralizing to subordinates. The investigation showed a large number of irregularities, which are set forth at great length and which involve reckless extravagance and gross mismanagement. The committee find that Prof. Hilgard's habits and methods, his failure of faculty or perversion of moral sense, unfit him for a position of responsibility. The report says the dismissal of Col. Boutelle from the service is, perhaps, undeserved but his restoration to his former place is deprecated. The restoration of G. A. Soegmeier would, it is claimed, be detrimental to the morals of the coast survey, and evidence was given indicating that Mr. W. B. Morgan neglected to call attention to unusual or apparently unnecessary charges with a disbursing agent of the bureau, and the report alleges that he has become addicted to the use of intoxicants. His restoration to duty is not recommended. An early change is recommended in the interest of morals and discipline in the position of clerk in charge of the drawing division, now held by Mr. W. T. Knight. The report vindicates Mr. Zimbrock of the electrotyping room.

An Extraordinary Meeting.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Pursuant to the call of Wm. R. Plum, president of the society of military telegraphers of the late war, throughout the union, to take action on the death of General Grant, by courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph company, a telegraphic meeting of survivors of the corps was held to-day, Mr. Plum presiding at Chicago, Wm. B. Somerville at New York, Robert B. Jones, president of the District of Columbia branch, at Washington, C. A. Gavitt at Boston, Wm. B. Wilson at Philadelphia, Joseph Anderson at Buffalo, George Cole at Columbus, T. E. Moreland at Pittsburg, J. C. Weir at Cincinnati, L. A. Somers at Cleveland, Duncan T. Bacon at Minneapolis, J. M. Shape at Milwaukee, Isaac McMichael at Minneapolis, C. W. Hammond at St. Louis, J. M. Corty, president of the western branch, at Omaha, J. M. Nichols, president of the Colorado branch, at Denver, D. E. Martyn, president of the Kansas City branch, at that place; and Col. R. C. Cowry at San Francisco. The president submitted resolutions which had been prepared for that purpose to the members assembled at the above named cities and others on the various telegraphic circuits and received the most hearty and unanimous endorsement thereof. At some of the local offices, he was advised by the local presidents, many feeling addresses were made.

The Cholera Plague.

MARSEILLES, August 6.—The sanitary council of this city telegraphed to M. Lee Grande, minister of the interior, a statement certifying that cholera in Marseilles was spasmodic only. This action however is known to have been resorted to for the purpose of concealing the alarm by the council and to avoid being held responsible for the neglect of sanitation which has caused the recurrence of cholera in the city. The municipal council of Marseilles say they have no appropriation available for expenditure for cholera purposes and care not ask or refuse for fear of creating alarm by the implied acknowledgement of the existence of cholera in epidemic form.

MADRID, August 6.—The panic caused by the rapid spread of cholera in the country is increasing. Entire villages have been deserted by their inhabitants, who have fled for safety from the dreaded disease. In many cases doctors and municipal authorities have been attacked by the people. The sick have been abandoned and dead left unburied. Reports from several places state that it is impossible to obtain provisions or medicines. The misery throughout the country is great. There were 4,294 new cases of cholera reported throughout the kingdom yesterday and 1,688 deaths.

The Indian Budget.

LONDON, August 6.—Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, introduced the Indian budget in the house of commons this evening. He announced a deficit of £1,029,000, which, he said, had resulted from an outlay of £460,000 greater than the estimates, while the revenue had decreased £568,000. The difference he declared would have been saved if the late government had not abandoned the Quetta railway. He said he thought it unfair and unjust to make a financial statement under such depressing circumstances. The late government, not Lord Salisbury or Dufferin, was to blame for the state of affairs. He condemned the Marquis of Ripon, the viceroy of India, for not looking ahead. The extra permanent military charge, he said, would probably reach £2,000,000 yearly. He declared that economy was the only way of meeting the deficit.

The house of commons formally agreed to the Indian budget.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 6.—The eighth regular day of the race meeting was clear and cool, track good, attendance large. The first race, one mile, was won by Strathspey, Mattie S second, and Lemon third, time 1:46½.

Second race, summer handicap, all ages, one mile and a half was won by Euclid, Kosciusko second, Bootblack third, time 2:41½.

Third race, one mile and a furlong, was won by Col. Sprague, Alba second, Conaling third, time two minutes.

Fourth race, two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Scottish Chief, Mamie Hunt second, Bee of Louisville third, time 1:04.

Fifth race, selling race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Lucha, Sam Bowers second, Marquis third, time 1:15½.

Arctic Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The Commercial News to-morrow will publish the arrival off the coast this evening of the schooner James A. Garfield, twenty-six days from the Arctic, with news that the bark Napoleon of New Bedford had been crushed in the ice and twenty-two lives lost, including that of W. Rogers of New Bedford first officer, and Thomas Pease, same place, third officer. The Gazelle of San Francisco was also crushed in the ice. The crew were saved. The steamer Becconia of this port was stove in by ice but had been sufficiently repaired to finish her cruise. The season was stormy and late with an unusual quantity of ice.

Building Artificial Islands.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Illinois Central railroad company and other corporations are building piers, driving piles, dredging and dumping sand into the lake for the purpose of building islands to be used as pleasure resorts, which work is said to threaten the navigation of the harbor. Secretary Manning's attention having been called to the subject he referred it to the first comptroller who gave an opinion to-day that as the works in question tended to obstruct navigation the general government can by proper proceedings, instituted by the attorney general, prohibit the continuance of such work. He holds, however, that as the secretary of war has charge of the improvement of rivers and harbors, it is his duty to take hold of the matter and do whatever may be necessary.

Territory Cattle.

ST LOUIS, August 6.—J. M. Pollard, one of the gentlemen who recently presented a memorial to the president in relation to the removal of cattle from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation returned here to-night and says that if the president concludes to order the removal of cattle from the Cherokee strip the lessees of land in that section of Indian territory will contest his action in the courts. Mr. Pollard says the removal of cattle from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation has practically commenced. Large numbers of these cattle will be thrown on the markets at once and others will be driven to their fattening ranges.

A Colored Brute.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 6.—Wm. Parks, a negro residing in Amherst county, Virginia, has been arrested on a charge of starving his children to death. Within the past five months four of Parks' children have died and the remaining three are charged are emaciated from want of food, the father not only refusing to provide for them but prohibiting neighbors from giving them food. It is charged further that Parks wants to marry again and that the woman he aspires to will refuse to accept him while he has so many children.

Kelley Rejected.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The department of state is in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Lee, secretary of the American legation at Vienna, saying the Austrian government has positively declined to receive Mr. Kelley as United States minister. The authorities give no reason for their action. Mr. Kelley is now in Paris where he has been for some weeks. He has been informed of the decision of the Austrian authorities. Mr. Lee has been designated to act as charge of affairs for the present.

Lieut. Greeley Still an Invalid.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The leave of absence of four months granted to Lieut. A. W. Greeley has been extended one month and twenty days on account of sickness. Lieut. Greeley is now in Massachusetts. His physical condition has caused his friends to entertain apprehension that he will not recover his health, and since his return from the Arctic region he has had the appearance of an invalid and has not gained the strength that it was hoped he would.

Barked up the Wrong Tree.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—A Journal's Eureka Springs, Ark., special says: "A mob of twenty armed men from Green Forest entered town this morning and opened a fusilade upon a house occupied by a family of new comers of unenviable reputation named Young. One of the male members of the family returned the fire, wounding three of the assailants. The others then retreated. The Youngs are a former family lived at Green Forest, and it was said they could testify as to felonies of certain parties there. The wounded will recover.

Wants to Kill Cleveland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 6.—William Kearney, an insane man who lives near Dumbolt, Neb., and owns a fine farm there, was arrested here to-day. Kearney said he was on his way to Washington to kill President Cleveland, against whom he had a fancied grievance. He had a revolver and seventy-five cartridges in a hand-bag and was well supplied with money.

Mr. Joseph Coburn of Denver was yesterday appointed timber agent of the U. S. office.

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. WOODS,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

A subscription list to aid the Rev. B. A. P. Larson is in the hands of Mr. D. W. Robbins. It is headed by a subscription of fifty dollars from Robbins & Perkins and has already received many signatures. It should be remembered that the flood of a week ago not only robbed Mr. Larson of his family and his house but also his home contained. He was left literally without anything. Barely anything has been found. A comforter is a shawl that remains of a library of 500 volumes. Clothing and furniture all went with what was dearest to him. We cannot help in making good his greatest loss, but we can help to make him more comfortable. We hope to see a prompt and generous response to this call for help. The subscription list will be found at Robbins & Perkins' store.

Our marshal is a little too cautious. He caught a party of people gambling Saturday night, but they all got away without arrest.

Our Police Gazette contemporary seems to "catch on" to all the scandals. Its editor must be a very wicked man and a good deal about town.

General Frank Bearcon, the inspector general of the Colorado militia, visited Colorado Springs last night to inspect our cavalry company. He gives a good account of it. Frank is a good soldier and is determined to have an efficient militia or none.

The selection of Colonel H. C. Skinner as marshal for the Grant Memorial day was a wise one. Skinner has his title from service. He has also experience in such paraces. He has the right of the line in the Lincoln memorial procession at Chicago in 1865.

The dynamiters made another infernal attempt yesterday to blow up a Denver & Rio Grande train. There ought to be a stop put to this, but as yet the authorities seem to be powerless to find out the guilty. The public feeling is with evoke will however do good.

The Rev. Dr. Newman insists on being allowed to take a prominent part in the Grant funeral in preference to the G. A. R. Dr. Newman should not assume that he must weep in public to show his sorrow at the death of General Grant. He can obtain notoriety in some other way.

The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday next will be the first ever held for an American, but will be attended largely by Americans, who are given reserved seats. But the royal family, the nobility and the army will be well represented.

The news from England makes it more and more apparent that the conservative party is hopelessly split up. The liberals have been weakened, the conservatives alone. A decided opposition might have consolidated them, but the conservatives have been let alone and the result has been they have fought among themselves.

The Pacific Mail has declared war against the government. There need be no doubt as to the result. The government does not need transportation on the Pacific Mail, as much as the Pacific Mail needs government money. The Pacific Mail used a corruption fund to get the mail subsidy through, and we presume it bought the subsidy and ought to have it. But if we learn that the use of corruption funds does not win vested rights.

The answer of the examiners to the naval advisory board in the case of the Boston is brief given to-day. They certainly make out a bad case for Mr. Roach. Still his consideration has a right to support Mr. Roach in his attempts to clear the government. Patriotic appeals against the government however have a precedent. In 1861 government stores were conveniently placed where they could be stolen by the rebels in answer to patriotic appeals from the south.

The visit of the Mexican editors to this country ends in Denver. They have been kindly received all over the country, and must carry away a pleasant impression. Poor St. Louis, however, seems to have lost by this trip. Chicago engineered and has made St. Louis spell. It resulted in some newspaper criticisms that compelled the Mexican editors to decline any entertainment in St. Louis. The two cities are competing for Mexican trade, and St. Louis is likely to suffer because of this episode.

The editorial excursionists from Mexico are at Manitou and will remain until Wednesday when they go to the Grand cañon. This party is thoroughly representative of the Mexican press. It is composed of men of ability and influence. We are glad that they found it convenient to stop here. The relations between this state and Mexico are certain to be intimate. We were discovered, explored and first settled by the same hardy band of Spanish cavaliers, who planted the cross in the halls of the Montezumas. Our early traditions and history are the same. It is well that we should get acquainted. We hope that the party will be able to visit Colorado Springs at some time during its stay.

The New York Evening Post printed July 29th its despatch from Washington, showing Mr. Cleveland's sentiments regarding the Indian leases:

The cattlemen's desperate effort to secure an extension of time from forty to one hundred days for the execution of the presidential order to remove from the Indian territory has failed. When the petitions were presented in cabinet meeting yesterday there was no disposition manifested by any one to suggest that the president should modify his order. President Cleveland himself brought down his fist very heavily upon the table and said that the petitions would not be granted, and that they would not receive any further consideration. Turning to the secretary of war, the president said: "And I shall expect you, Mr. Secretary, to see that the orders strictly enforced, and if it shall be necessary General Sheridan will use all the force at his command."

The Philadelphia Record commenting on this gives the opinion of most of the eastern papers about these frauds: "There will not be overmuch sympathy felt for the cattlemen who have come into collision with President Cleveland, with the usual disastrous results. To put the matter into plain English, they obtained from the Indians by bribery leases which they knew to be illegal. Their request for an extension of time, which to make arrangements for leaving the territory, has been met by a blunt refusal—and very properly. The fact that they were trespassers in the first place should operate to prevent any consideration being shown to them. The regime is at an end whereby sheer persistence in violation of the law often became converted into a vested right."

We print this morning an opinion of the attorney general on the question of the Indian leases. It is clear and satisfactory. There is no quibbling with the law to aid corporations. The air has wonderfully cleared under the new administration. The people seem to have under it the same rights as corporations. At the close of the last administration a hundred clerks were employed on Sundays and day and night to make out land patents of counterfeit character for a corporation. Such claims of wounded soldiers and needy widows already long in arrears had to take the usual course in the same department. The action of the administration gives confidence of purity. If there was corruption it would be on the side of the leases. The last administration said we have no right to ratify a lease, but we will protect all people making leases from intruders. This was just as good as sustaining the lease. The present administration says also we have no right to ratify a lease, but says further what we have no right to do, we will not wink at and practically encourage. There may have been some objectionable appointments under Cleveland, but then it is evident that the tone of the administration is much higher than that of Arthur's. There was no job to get hold of government lands, to drive Indians off of valuable reservations, to cause Indian lands that did not obtain help from the last administration. Cleveland has been busy in trying to stop some of these frauds. The opening of the Crow reservation was one of the most barefaced frauds. This has been revoked and settlers ordered off. This was the instruction of James Teller, brother of the ex-secretary, who, with his friends, gobbled up the best of the lands. The issuing of patents on the fraudulent "back zone" grant was stopped as soon as Lamar entered office. The leases of Indian lands in Indian territory have all been annulled, and the cattlemen ordered out. These are all good steps in the right direction and correct great abuses.

The Denver News has published a report of C. W. Sanborn, general agent of the land office, in regard to what it is pleased to style the Ute ranch. The report is the most remarkable we have ever read. It is partisan alone and clearly shows the animus of the writer of it. Mr. Sanborn was Mr. Teller's most pliant tool and usually was sent out to write such a report as was desired. For example after Special Agent Bruce showed up the land frauds of the Holy Cattle company, Mr. Sanborn was sent out to make a different report and did so. On this report the patents were issued and one of the principal proprietors contributed materially to Senator Teller's election to the senate. The patents were issued after the election. The special agent who examined the land frauds of private parties along the Burlington & Missouri showed that there were no bona fide pre-emptors, testifying that there was no evidence of settlement. The pre-emptors could not be found and the whole affair was an evident fraud. But Mr. Allen and this Sanborn made a report declaring that the entries appeared in good faith, though the pre-emptors could not be found, and the only evidence of settlement were the cabins made by the graders on the Burlington & Missouri.

Mr. Teller has found the correct and almost daily charges in the New York Times, World, Boston Advertiser, and Chicago Tribune of his maladministration in office rather disagreeable, and to break the force of the attacks he has tried to find some grounds for attacking Mr. Allen. This tool of his went to work and has worked up a report that will half do his purpose. The fraud charged is that eight men pre-emptors, miners, and as agriculturalists. The following facts taken from the report are worthy of mention.

First—The animus is clear. The party really concerned is the Boston & Colorado Smelting company, in which rest all fears. But in every instance the name of Mr. Allen is used instead, who is charged with trying "to get the land fraudulently for his own *personal* benefit." The titles however are all in the name of the smelting company, the stock of which is owned principally in Boston, and Mr. Allen's interest is only a small part of the total capital stock. This is only mentioned to show the partisan and unfair character of the report.

Second—It appears that the eight men are all well known and there were no paper men as in the case of the frauds which have been unravelled.

Third—That though the report says the lands were known as rich mineral lands by all the people of Central and Black Hawk, yet Irving W. Stanton, an intimate personal friend of Mr. Teller and one of the accusers of Mr. Allen, was register of the land office at Central and allowed these frauds to be perpetrated. This is a very remarkable discrepancy and puts Mr. Stanton in a bad light if true.

Fourth—It is not shown as of course it would be if it was true, that any effort was ever made to use these lands as mineral lands. Had the intention been to get them for the miners, they would have been developed in the fifteen years now past. This is of itself a refutation of the charge of fraud, because though the lands are claimed to be rich, no attempt has been made to work them.

Fifth—The report says "I see no good and valid reason why the leases of mineral examined by me and outcroppings and showing mineral by development might not produce hundreds of thousands of dollars." This is an important statement in view of the facts.

Sixth—After writing an intensely partisan report and directing it personally at Mr. Allen, when his interest could be only a slight, the agent clumsily tries to cover up his design by saying: "I am not acquainted with the said 'N. P. Allen,' have never been introduced to him but once, and I think never having spoken to him but once and only being invited or wishing to inquire him in any manner whatever, as I am not aware of his ever doing me an injury but simply give a statement of facts as I conceive them to exist." Such a statement would be unnecessary had the agent not known that he was directed to write a report to injure Mr. Allen and was conscious of being partisan.

Seventh—The report admits that the surveyor general did not return as mineral lands surrounding it as mineral.

Now the facts in this are simple. These gentlemen were in the employ of the Boston & Colorado Smelting company and were furnishing wood for the smelter. When this land was surveyed these men pre-empted it and lived on the land. It was valuable land because covered with fallen timber, which was most valuable to the smelter because dry. The smelting company bought claims of the pre-emptors, six of whom are now living and two dead, but all easily identified, so that there are no paper men, but bona fide settlers. The lands never been developed as mineral land which would have been done if valuable as charged. It was only used for the fallen timber. Since the smelter was removed to Denver, the land has been in the market for less than it cost and can now be bought by anyone for from a half to two-thirds of its cost. This effectually disposes of the charge of fraud. The charge is that valuable mineral land was fraudulently acquired as agricultural land to use as mineral land. The fact that it is not shown that it ever was so used and that it has used has been for sale since 1878 for less than its cost is sufficient answer.

This outrageous attack on Mr. Allen was so barefaced as far as he is concerned, but will react on its promoters. The position of the News is very funny. It is alleged to be a democratic paper, but it appears to be the special defendant and tool of Mr. Teller. It is said to hurt the republican party it could have easily shown up the peculiar methods and acts of the interior department under Mr. Teller of which the eastern papers, including republican papers like the Chicago Tribune have been full for the past five months. It seems to be used to vent Mr. Teller's spite and as his apologist. The report is an outrageous abuse of power and will not have any effect in the department as Mr. Sanborn is known and will speedily, if not already, be dismissed.

PERSONAL.

Ben Butler is yachting along the New England coast.

The Rev. Moncure D. Conway has taken up a permanent residence in Brooklyn.

It is rumored that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will receive a cardinal's hat.

Admiral Porter's "History of the Navy During the Civil War" will be completed by winter.

Mme. Patti settled her financial troubles with the Marquis de Caux by the payment to him of $80,000.

The author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" has been appointed a postmaster in Wisconsin with a salary of $213.

Mrs. Langtry is an enthusiastic tennis player, and usually plays in a coquettish milkmaid's frock made especially for the game.

Mdlle. McMahon, daughter of Marechal McMahon, ex-president of France, will be married shortly to M. Desaire, Count de Cimbaceres, an artillery officer.

Miss Clara Barton, the indefatigable head of the Red Cross society, is in very poor health, and has gone to Dansville, her New England home, for the summer.

George Bancroft, whose fondness for roses amounts to a positive passion, sent nineteen varieties to the recent flower show at Newport and received a prize for each.

Erastus Brooks says that he has seen 120 daily newspapers established in New York, and of these only six are now in existence. He estimates that $5,000,000 has been sunk during that time upon daily newspapers.

The British ironclad Benbow, launched on June 15, excites peculiar interest from the fact that she will carry heavier guns than any now afloat. Her speed—sixteen to seventeen knots an hour—will also exceed that of any war-ship now in service.

LITERARY.

THE AUGUST CENTURY.

The midsummer holiday number of the Century opens with a lively anecdotal account by Henry Seaton, of life at "Camp Grindstone," the summer meeting place for games and races of the American Canoe association, in the Thousand Islands. It is profusely illustrated by W. A. Rogers, who is a follower of the sport which he spiritedly depicts. W. D. Howells, in his picturesque series on Italian cities, writes of his walks through Siena, illustrated from Pennell's etchings and pen and ink sketches, some of them of full-page size.

A portrait of William Lloyd Garrison, engraved by T. Johnson from a life-size photograph in the possession of the Garrison family, is the frontispiece of the number; there is also an interesting half portrait of Garrison, Wendell Phillips and George Thompson. His birthplace and other places of interest are shown in the pictures which accompany the text. His son, Wendell Phillips Garrison, describes the origin of the great anti-slavery advocate, and his son, Francis Jackson Garrison, recounts his boyhood. These papers are introduced by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who characterizes the agitation which preceded the civil war, and gives his views of Garrison's personal qualities.

Kenyon Cox furnishes a number of charming decorations and initials to Ernest Walker's poem, "The Glory of the Year." The papers on "Typical Dogs" this month include "The Water Spaniel," "The Collie," "The Fox-Terrier," and "The Scotch Deer-hound," each class being illustrated with the picture of a prize winner, and described by the owner of the prize dog.

The fiction of the number embraces "A Story with a Hero," by James T. McKay, the concluding part of "Silas Lapham," by W. D. Howells, and the seventh part of "The Bostonians," by Henry James.

A paper "On Home-keeping—Present and Future" is contributed by George Iles. Of a timely nature also is Henry King's suggestive paper (with map), on "The Indian Territory—what it is, and what it should be."

The August contribution to the Century war series, begun in Nov. Mrs. Burton Harrison's recollections of "A Virginia Girl in the First Year of the War," which has a story interest also in its picture of southern ways, and its amusing anecdotes of civilian life in camp, contains papers by General Fitz John Porter on Malvern Hill—"The Last of the Seven Days Battle," and another chapter from the "Recollections of a Private"; both being illustrated.

In "Topics of the Times" are editorials on "The Mere System," "The Revised Version" and "The Christian Congress." In Open Letters, "What Shall be Done with Our ex-Presidents?" "Recent Fiction," etc., are discussed in a suggestive and critical way. In Bric-a-brac are some humorous verses by C. A. Bacon, Charles Henry Webb, John Vance Cheney and others, and some pen sketches among the Bretons, by C. S. Smith.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR AUGUST.

August is the great out-of-doors month, and St. Nicholas for August is a great out-of-doors number. The first story, illustrated by a beautiful frontispiece picture by R. B. Birch, is entitled "Little Dame Fortune," and tells how a little girl who wandered away out-of-doors once made an artist's fortune. Helen Gray Cone goes with us into the woods and sings about "A String of Birds' Eggs"; Mrs. Frank M. Gregory, up among the Catskills, explains how some children there reversed the seasons and went "Coasting in August"; Laura E. Richards takes us for "A Peasant Waif" in the fields; and Grace F. Pennypacker poetically interprets to us "What the Flower Said." Then Mary Mapes Foote gives us a whiff of sea air in "A Dons-in-a-fona" on the Beach," where we can watch the fight of "The Great Blue Heron" with Celia Thaxter, make "A Water-museum" under the direction of G. E. Channing, or go in bathing with "The Brownies at the Sea-side."

The instalments of the serials, too, all take us into the open air—E. P. Roe, in "Driven Back to Eden," a harvesting on the Hudson; Wm. M. Baker, in "Sheep or Silver?" at one jump from grazing in Texas to prospecting in Colorado; and C. C. Crowbridge, in "His One Fault," stops us in the midst of a pleasant drive to let Frank R. Stockton, for a change of scene, transport us in his "Personally Conducted" party to "Lake Pesaro and Great Rome." After that we can run in imagination by looking at Jessie Curtis Shepherd's roller-skating pictures, cool off with Lieut. Schwatka and "The Children of the Cold," and hear about "Beethoven" from Agatha Tunis. Then, if we are "Ready for Business," we can stay out of doors and learn to be a "House builder." Last of all, "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" will tell us who won the "Fifteen Owners Wanted" prizes.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

English Politics—Lord Randolph Churchill's Position—French and English Gossip.

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LONDON, July 18, 1885.

Now that Mr. Gladstone is once more in opposition, that idle mistress whose name is popularity is again smiling upon him. It is interesting to observe the wholly altered attitude of the conservatives towards him, and the entire change in his position. There is no doubt that he is to-day twice as powerful a factor in the house of commons as he was five weeks ago, when he was prime minister. The conservatives feel that they owe by his indulgence, and every day show him their gratitude for it. All the remains leader of the liberal party upon the time of the general election, the liberals will return to power with an overwhelming majority. But the very hour that preceded the dissolution will be spent in attacking the government. Mr. Gladstone was subjected to a series of personal outrage. He was scarcely allowed to speak a whole sentence without being riotously interrupted. Now the deference of the conservatives towards him is almost ludicrous. They wait respectfully for every word that falls from his lips, the slightest courtesy of speech from him is hailed with gratuitous cheers, and when he resumes his seat the applause on the liberal side is taken up and re-echoed by the new ministerialists.

No less remarkable and amusing is the new position of Lord Randolph Churchill. Goodbye, the fiery orator; no more resounding speeches, no more fireworks! By crossing the narrow gangway that leads to the treasury bench he seems to have left all his aggressiveness behind him. In becoming quiet, the young and brilliant aristocrat has become dull, and now, when he speaks, there is beheld the unwonted spectacle of members drooping out, just as if he were Mr. Arnimead Barnett or Sir Henry Wolff. Always at one extreme or the other, he now seems to have passed to the extreme of dullness. When he considers his £5,000 salary as secretary of state for India a compensation for the loss of an appreciative audience? The poor speech of to-day was as powerful a factor in the house of commons as he was five weeks ago, when he was prime minister. The conservatives feel that they owe by his indulgence, and every day show him their gratitude for it. All the remains leader of the liberal party upon the time of the general election, the liberals will return to power with an overwhelming majority. But the very hour that preceded the dissolution will be spent in attacking the government. Mr. Gladstone was subjected to a series of personal outrage. He was scarcely allowed to speak a whole sentence without being riotously interrupted. Now the deference of the conservatives towards him is almost ludicrous. They wait respectfully for every word that falls from his lips, the slightest courtesy of speech from him is hailed with gratuitous cheers, and when he resumes his seat the applause on the liberal side is taken up and re-echoed by the new ministerialists.

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The representatives of the press, I am sorry to hear, will be excluded during the ceremony of the royal marriage at Whippingham church on the 23d inst. All the official reports will be issued under her majesty's own eye. If this really be the intention of the queen it seems to be a most improper course to adopt. The house of commons has voted £30,000 as a dowry to the Princess Beatrice on the occasion of her marriage to the German lieutenant, in addition to the £6,000 a year already granted, and I am sure a nation that supplies the young couple with the means of living might be allowed the privilege of being represented at the wedding. At all events this will show once more how often those who do the voting are not those who drink the tea.

A fortnight ago I told you that there was a rumor afloat to the effect that Prince Henry of Battenberg would be invested with the garter and be made a royal highness. The rumor has proved correct. We all know that sovereigns are awfully clever, but I did not know that they had the power to instil royal blood into the veins of serenities. What is not quite clear to me is on what principle Princess Beatrice's husband is to be made a royal highness, when the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise's husband, was not. I suppose it is because the former has the honor of being a German. Surely this is a high compliment paid to the English, and one which they ought to appreciate.

A pretty story comes from Vienna, which will make "Mylord" go up in the estimation of continental people. A certain dancer who has entered a hairdresser's shop, not content with a charming young girl, very poorly attired, conferring with the master of the shop upon some matters of business. The fact is she was offering to part with her magnificent hair for the sum of ten florins. The hairdresser, however, would only give her eight florins for it. At last, with tearful eyes, the pretty girl consented to the sacrifice, and the man had already taken the scissors in hand, when the mylord ventured forth a thundering "Stop." He then asked the girl what were the motives that compelled her to such a disfigurement, and he learned that her parents, who had been in very easy circumstances, were actually without bread at the moment. The Englishman, taking his purse drew forth two bank notes and offering them to the distressed girl said: "Will you let me buy your hair?" The girl without even noticing the sum, at once answered in the affirmative, and the Englishman, after giving her the money, delicately pulled out a single hair, which he rolled round his finger, placed in his purse, and then walked away. The hairdresser then informed the young girl that the bank notes represented a sum of 5,000 francs, when the latter burst into tears of joy at the thought of her parents being saved from misery. And Vienna, says a contemporary, is crying with impatience to ascertain the name of this generous benefactor, but he has entirely disappeared from the scene.

The "Rose Ball" of which I spoke to you last week came off very successfully, although the Prince of Wales refused to give his countenance to it. Considering that his royal highness's refusal to be present was owing to the fact of three young ladies of the aristocracy having been sent to Coventry, on the occasion, the little fete ought to have been called the "black ball."

The following story about Queen Victoria and Christine Nilsson, from one of the monthlies, forms a fitting pendant to the sovereign and the celebrated singer. One of the presents the great artist prizes the most came from her majesty the queen, who heard Madame Nilsson at Windsor and with her own hands put a brace et of rubies and diamonds on her wrist, to which a little story is attached. The fact is that Madame Nilsson had been asked by some nuns who kept a school for poor girls if she would be so extremely kind as to sing once to those little ones, as it would make an impression on them which they would never forget. Christine Nilsson, too happy to do so much good with so little trouble, promised to come, and fixed a certain evening. But what should happen but a visitor, under the guise of her majesty's band master, called on Madame Nilsson to sing at the court concert at Buckingham palace. Of course you suppose that she instantly sent to express her regret not to be able to sing at the collection that night on account of the court concert. Not she. She told her majesty's band master that she was very sorry not to be able to accept the queen's invitation for that evening, as she had an engagement she could not evade, and that at any future opportunity she would be happy to receive her majesty's command. "Not obey the queen's command! Not sing at the court! Why, every artiste coming to London dies rec before at the honor of being invited to court!" What was he to do? That was his concern. Madame Nilsson could not break her word. Trembling returned the messenger, revolving in his mind how he would lay before her majesty the message that Madame Nilsson had something else to do. However, there was no mincing matters; he had to say it. But what was his astonishment when, instead of the royal frown he expected, he heard the august lady say: "Oh! I know. I have been told what the engagement is, and a right noble heart she has! Put Madame Nilsson down for the next court concert, and ask her what day she can give me the pleasure of singing to me personally at Windsor." Fleet, like a deer, to Madame Nilsson returned the courier to take her orders; and thus Madame Nilsson was invited to Windsor and by royal hands adorned with the brace et above mentioned.

The new annual national fete, held in France on the 14th of July, to commemorate the taking of the Bastile in 1789, seems to excite less and less enthusiasm every year. The pupils of all the lycees are now drilled for future service in the army, and the most amusing part of Tuesday's proceedings was a review of all these budding soldiers. Poor little warriors! They marched seemed to be properly impressed with a sense of their dignity of their position. Some of them might be seen beguiling the tedium of the march by eating cakes, others by exchanging cuffs and blows, while some were stopped by tender and careful mothers to have their noses wiped. As for keeping step, catch them!

A good anecdote about the new Lord Rousdale, which I find in Truth of yesterday: Some ladies were once discussing in his presence the difference between the real and the ideal, and he was appealed to for his opinion. "The *real*," said the financier, "is a Spanish coin; the *ideal* is the Spanish bond."

Apropos of married priests. It is well known that during the French revolution, many Roman Catholic priests married to escape the fury of the *Sansculottes*. One of them, the Abbé Amarie, asked the pope when the Concordat was signed, that he should be allowed to keep his wife. "His Holiness," wrote back the pope's secretary, "grants your request, *non ad voluptatem, sed ad pentitentium*." MAX O'RELL.

"Same Here."

Philadelphia News.

My tale concerns the descendants of Ham, possibly members of the Thomoson Street Boxer club. After a fruitful argument over the paste boards, two of them determined to have it out, and so set heavily, as that adverb was construed by them. A call was the inevitable result, as was also the query:

"Watcha got?"

"Two pair," was the proudly uttered response.

"Two pair beat," said Hannibal.

"Backs up," uttered Scipio in reply.

"Backs beat," said Hannibal with a fantalizing smile.

"Trays next," was Scipio's blunt declaration.

"Trays beat," mumbled Hannibal, as his face opened into a grin.

"Ace," shouted Scipio, as he thumped the table conclusively.

"Ace next beat," and Hannibal was in danger of falling from his chair in an ecstacy of delight.

"Holy Moses!" shrieked Scipio, as he turned up the white of his eyes.

"Holy Moses beat," and Hannibal stretched forth a sable hand to divide the pot.

Webster's Impromptu Eloquence.

Here is an anecdote of Webster, told by the late Colonel Mumford, who was at one time secretary of the Virginia commonwealth, and, the Boston Transcript says, never published: Colonel Mumford was in his office at the state house one day when a distinguished-looking man, accompanied by a young lady, came in and asked if they could see the legislative chambers. Colonel Mumford at once recognized, from portraits that he had seen, the face of Webster, and, wishing to see as much of the great statesman as possible, offered to accompany him through the state house. The young lady seemed to be a relative of Webster, and was very bright and piquant in her conversation. There was a constant fire of clever repartee between the two, and when the party reached the senate chamber the young lady, turning to him, exclaimed: "Now, everybody says you are a great man and can make a speech without preparation. I want you to prove it." As she said this she moved to the rostrum and took possession of the president's chair. "The house will please come to order. The gentleman from Massachusetts has the floor." "Webster," said Colonel Mumford, relating the incident, took, as if by instinct, the most favorable position in the room, so that his voice could best be heard, and for ten or fifteen minutes he spoke with an eloquence that I have never heard equaled."

The Cherokees.

The Cherokees are the only Indians who have an original alphabet for their language. The Creeks and Choctaws use the English characters, but the Cherokees have an alphabet of their own, invented by a Cherokee who could not speak the English language. His name was Sequoyah. This inventive genius had none of the lights of science or civilization to guide him; but, conceiving the idea of enabling the Indians to talk on paper, he shut himself up in his cabin for more than a year, and endured the gibes and the jeers of the ignorant and thoughtless, who all pronounced him crazy, until he came forth with a perfect alphabet, and established his claim to be ranked among the first inventive minds of the century. He traced the characters on chips and pieces of bark. The alphabet was invented in 1822. It consists of seventy-eight characters, and, strange to say, is most easily learned by children. A newspaper published in this character is called the Cherokee Advocate.

He Took Precaution

A dentist advised a man to have a tooth taken out, assuring him that he would feel no pain. "What is the effect of the gas?" "It makes you insensible," said the dentist, "and you don't know anything that takes place." The man took out his money. "Oh, never mind the fee until afterward," remarked the dentist. "I wasn't thinking of that," said the patient. "I only wanted to see how much money I had."

A Murderer Executed.

COLUMBUS, July 31.—Valentine Wagner was executed at the Ohio penitentiary this morning for killing his brother-in-law, Daniel Sheehan, in 1882. This was the first hanging to take place at the Ohio penitentiary, under the new law requiring that all executions in the state shall take place at the prison. The trouble between Wagner and Sheehan was of long standing and of a family nature, and on the date named Wagner went to Sheehan's house, took him to task and immediately drew a revolver and shot him and then began, when he tried to escape. Wagner leaves a father and mother each over eighty years of age, and a wife and seven children. The execution took place within the prison in the place prepared for all executions, and in the presence of not more than twelve or fifteen witnesses. Wagner was entirely overcome. He begged piteously to be saved. He had to be assisted to the trap and when there tried to be cowed, begging all the time to be spared. It was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could prepare him and adjust the noose. He struggled like a maniac. The trap fell at 2.45 and the man died instantly.

A Philanthropist's Funeral.

RAMSGATE, July 31.—The remains of Sir Moses Montefiore were buried here this afternoon. Business was suspended and shops closed. The weather was cloudy, but the attendance was fair. The funeral rites were of an unostentatious character and the coffin was placed beside that containing the dust of the philanthropist's wife.

A deposit of bituminous coal has been discovered within three miles of Lampasas, Texas. It is said to be of excellent quality.

From Tuesday's Daily.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

The Mexican Editors to Be Entertained at Manitou's Spa.

A Chance to Compare Our Scenery with That of Mexico.

Personal Notes and Gossip Gathered at the Hotels.

THE MEXICAN EDITORS.

A special train over the Denver & Rio Grande arriving at Manitou about one o'clock yesterday contained a party of leading Mexican journalists, on their way home from a visit to the principal cities of the east. The party was in charge of Mr. E. A. Talbot, editor of the Railway Age, Chicago. Below is a complete list of the gentlemen of the party and the papers they represent:

Ireneo Paz, editor and proprietor of La Patria and president of the excursion; representing also the Mexican Commercial Review and El Municipio Libre.

Austin Arroyo De Anda, editor and proprietor of La Prensa, and secretary of the excursion, representing also the papers of Chiapas and Guerrero.

E. Mastella Clarke, editor and proprietor of The Two Republics, and treasurer of the excursion.

Vincente E. Manero, editor in chief of the (weekly) Prensa Asociada, and vice president of the excursion.

A. G. Bianchi, editor of La Prensa, and historian of the excursion.

N. Lugo Viña, editor of El Nunes, and vice secretary of the excursion.

Manuel Caballero, editor of El Partido Liberal.

Pedro Zubieta, editor and proprietor of La Voz de Juarez.

E. De La Torre, editor of La Prensa, and representing the Periodico Oficial of Michoacan.

Dr. Gregorio Mendizabal, editor of El Monitor Republicano of Orizava, and representing the papers of Vera Cruz.

Alberto A. Menendez, editor of La Union Zacatecana, and representing the papers of Zacatecas.

Luis Barroso, editor of La Prensa.

Luis Martin, representing the papers of Orizava.

Emilio E. Garcia, editor of La Gaceta Catolica.

Dr. Abel E. Gonzalez, editor of La Voz de Hidalgo.

Rafael De Zayas Enriquez, editor of La Opinion, and representing the papers of Puebla.

Francisco Garza, editor of El Abuno de la Nacion.

Antonio Vallejo, editor of El Socialista and El Monitor.

Manuel Gomez Portuga, editor of El Instructor, Aguas Calientes.

Alejandro Gonzalez, editor of El Periodico Oficial, Aguas Calientes.

Accompanying the editors are the following ladies:

Mrs. Castillo Negrete De Romero

Mrs. Arroyo De Anda.

Mrs. Menendez.

Miss Amalia Paz.

Miss Clara Menendez.

Miss Rosa Paz.

The party constitutes the Associated Press of Mexico, which is an institution somewhat similar to the Associated Press of this country. A number of them, in addition to being the leading journalists of the republic, are prominent in the fields of statesmanship and literature.

The editors arrived at Denver on Saturday morning, where they were taken in charge by a committee representing the chamber of commerce and citizens generally. During the day they visited the schools, public buildings and smelters, and in the evening were entertained at a banquet at the Windsor hotel, covers being laid for sixty persons besides the visitors. On Sunday there was a ride over the Colorado Central to Graymont.

AT MANITOU.

Manitou was the last place at which the visitors will stop before departing on their journey homeward. After having traveled almost 12,000 miles the members of the party are naturally much fatigued and thought that no better place than Manitou could be selected for a two days' rest. As has heretofore been stated the party reached Manitou about one o'clock and went directly to the Manitou house where dinner was served. In the afternoon the time was spent quietly about the house.

Shortly after their arrival the GAZETTE reporter had the pleasure of a short conversation with Mr. E. A. Talbot, editor of the Railway Age, who conceived the idea of having the editors visit the United States and carried it into effect. He has managed the party from the time they left the City of Mexico and will remain with them until they reach El Paso on the return trip. They have traveled in a private car "The Railway Age" and the name Beautiful car "Fra Diavolo." The trip has been one of pleasure and profit, from beginning to end. There has been only one cause for regret as Mr. Talbot puts it, and that was the trouble at St. Louis. Here the editors declined to accept the hospitality of the city on account of the insulting articles that appeared in the papers of that city. These articles were directed toward Mexico and more especially toward Mr. Talbot. The jealousy that exists between St. Louis and Chicago was the cause of the whole trouble. While greatly pleased with their reception by the Mexican visitors, Mr. Talbot said, were more than contented with the way in which they were entertained at Denver. They had not originally contemplated visiting the mecca of the plains and only recently have the chamber of commerce and the citizens of the city's hospitality. Mr. Talbot is confident that the trip just about concluded will do much toward promoting commercial relations between the two republics.

Last evening a ball was given at the Manitou house in honor of the visitors, and to-day Mr. Bailey will give them a chance of ordering a spend a dollar dinner from a Spanish menu card. In the afternoon there will be a drive through the Garden of the Gods, a visit to Glen Eyrie and perhaps to Colorado Springs.

On Wednesday morning the party will go by special train through the Grand canon to Santa Fe where dinner will be taken. From there will go over the Santa Fe to Pueblo and take the Santa Fe for home. Mr. S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the D. & R. G., will accompany them and will see to their every comfort.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. A. W. Brown, of St. Louis, is at the Cliff.

A pleasure party left the Cliff yesterday for Cheyenne cañon.

Judge W. A. Beck of the supreme court is registered at the Mansion.

Mr. C. D. Denbach and wife of Denver were at the Mansion on Sunday.

C. A. Smith of the American spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou.

Mr. A. McDonald of Silver Cliff is sojourning with friends at the Barker house.

Mr. Lyman McCarty of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, spent Sunday at the Mansion.

Mr. W. A. Coats, an old time and prominent citizen of Topeka, Kas., registered at the Cliff yesterday.

Among the guests at the Mansion on Sunday was Mr. W. S. Felker, railroad commissioner of Colorado.

Mr. C. C. Brown, of the Tribune, was feeling very happy yesterday over the arrival in the family of a girl on the day previous.

D. W. Moulton, of the Tribune-Republican, and Edmund A. Bailey, of the Opinion, were at Manitou yesterday with the Mexican editorial party.

W. W. Seely, Grace Hawthorne's manager, was at Manitou on Sunday. Miss Hawthorne wants to spend several days at Manitou and is trying to arrange for a performance in Saratoga hall.

A new room called the "Palace of Crystal Flowers" has been opened up in the Cave of the Winds. It is thirty feet in length, and located in the "Hall of Beauty." The ceiling is completely covered with flowering asparagus, and it is one of the most attractive chambers in the cave.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Mansion House—Lyman McCarty, Kansas City, C. Smith, Denver, A. A. Low and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph Chandler, U. S. army, Geo. Salantine, Lincoln, Neb.; C. D. Dellenbach and wife, Denver, Wm. Irving, Chicago, Amos Painter, Jefferson, Kan., C. Reynolds, Chicago, C. D. Morrisey, Denver, C. W. Keeler, C. Butterfield, C. C. Stout and wife, Miss Kearney, W. E. Beck, Miss Rose, Miss Hattie Doyle, Denver, W. H. Smith, Seneca, Kan., Robert E. Perkins, Pueblo; F. H. Keen, Philadelphia, W. W. Seely, New York; W. C. Anderson jr., W. J. Rosenthall, Denver; J. D. Maud, ranch, J. W. King and wife, St. Louis; W. Bassington, Topeka, Kan., Geo. E. Mackin, A. Wilson, M. O. Barnes, Manitou, Colorado.

Manitou House—E. S. Seneca, wife and family, Denver; Mrs. E. Henderson, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. McCullom, Abilene, Kansas; Miss L., New York; Mrs. Hutton, Miss Stout, Miss Blanchard, Jake Sands, Pete McCourt, F. J. V. Stiff, Denver, J. A. Steel, Chicago; B. W. Thayer, Silverton, Colo.; C. Gwyney, London, C. Edwards, Oxford, Miss Frankie Dunberey, Miss L. Coos, Emporia, Kans; A. G. Mallon, New York, Henry Liberman, Chicago, D. W. Moulton, Denver; W. Bassington, Topeka; A. A. Allen, Omaha; C. M. Ramsey, Chicago; S. K. Hooper, Denver, Ireneo Paz, Miss Amelia Paz, Miss Rosa Paz, Augustin Arroyo De Anda, wife and sister, Master Clarke, Vincente E. Manero, A. G. Bianchi, N. W. Moulton, Manuel Caballero, Pedro Zubieta, E. De La Torre, Dr. Gregorio Mendizabal, wife and daughter, E. Castello, Alberto A. Menendez, Luis Martin, Emilio E. Garcia, Dr. Abel E. Gonzales, Rafael De Zayas Enriquez, Francisco Garza, Manuel Gomez Portuga, Alejandro Gonzalez, C. M. Rodriguez Y. Cos, interpreter, Mexican Associated Press association excursion to the United States.

Iron Springs House—W. Holmes, Prairie Grove, Ark.; W. E. Bailey, jr., N. Y.; C. Nichols, Trinidad; F. D. Chase, E. McKinney, Pueblo; Henry White and wife, Cleveland; C. W. Wolcott and wife, Watchinson, Kas; E. F. Waters and wife, Boston; Mrs. Colin D. Curtis, E. A. Bailey, E. S. Keith, Mrs. Carrie Wilson, Denver; F. M. Keiser and wife, Kansas City; D. Clerk and wife, Scotland; Mrs. J. B. Conlee, Denver; C. E. Rhodes, Grinnell, Iowa; E. C. T. Krauss and wife, Colorado; G. G. Whitelaw, E. B. Gill, St. Louis.

Cliff House—Miss Eva Strong, W. D. Andrew, Littleton, Colo.; J. M. Babcock, Washington, A. W. Brown, St. Louis; J. D. Armstrong, Topeka; A. C. Perkins, Mrs. L. A. Banks, Henry Beard and wife, W. A. Coats, Topeka; Oscar Steiner, Chicago; A. F. Prewitt, St. Louis; Geo. Brown, Denver; C. Greene and wife, Beatrice, Nebraska; A. S. McKinney and wife, S. Schaefer and wife, El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. Bernard Donnelly and son, Kansas City.

Barker's—F. A. Neeley, Omaha, Mrs. E. Beebee, Denver; Miss Hattie Chase, Chicago; D. Downie and wife, Denver; C. McDonald, Silver Cliff; W. M. Wheeler, Roseburg, Ore; M. C. Thompson, Eureka, Nev.; S. McLean, R. C. Jackson, Secaria, Mo.; L. Wacoe, Ottawa, Kas; C. B. Hoffman and wife, Enterprise, Kas; Mrs. Chas. Ewing, Pueblo; Mrs. Barnes, Colorado; A. S. McKinney and wife, C. Schaefer and wife, El Paso, Tex.

Cyclone at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—A terrific cyclone sweeping up the Delaware river this afternoon struck this city near Greenwich point, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. and injuring several employes. It then took a course across the river, wrecking the river steamer Major Seybold and the ferry boat Peerless. The storm blew the pilot, Emery Townsend, and Captain Seybold of the steamer Seybold into the river, drowning the former and painfully injuring the captain. The Peerless was swept clean almost to the water's edge. When the Major Seybold left her dock for Salem, N. J., she had on board about fifty passengers. There were also aboard fourteen officers and deck hands. Of this number 9 people upon the wrecked boat does not appear that any lives were lost, except that of the pilot, although it is not impossible that some of the passengers were washed off and lost. A steam tug coming to the river after the disaster reports that the body of a woman was seen floating near the spot where the cyclone struck the Seybold, but she sank out of sight and could not be found when the tug made search for her.

The storm then passed over to the Jersey side, striking Dalgoue's ship yards, below Kaine's point, and destroying the buildings of the establishment. It then took a course along the New Jersey river front, demolishing all the buildings in its path up to Broge avenue, Camden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Mill's creek, Camden, embracing in its path all that section of the city between Second and Fifth streets to the Delaware river. Its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed and some of them thrown down. The damage to the business property along the river front is enormous. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless.

The path of the storm through Camden was marked with death and destruction. Its track was almost due north from the Port Richmond coal wharves. About fifteen dwelling houses were wrecked or badly damaged and 200 families driven from their homes to be cared for by the citizens. A number of people were seriously and some fatally injured. The cyclone is described by those who witnessed its progress upon the river as an immense black cone-shaped cloud with its apex resting on the water. It is impossible as yet to estimate the amount of damage.

Following are the names of the dead and injured as far as can be ascertained: Dead—Emery Townsend of Salem, N. J., pilot of the steamboat Major Seybold; Chas. Dassey aged forty-nine, a ship carpenter, killed instantly by flying timbers at the wharf of the American Dredging company, Camden; Lizzie McVeagh, aged ten, crushed to death between timbers at her residence.

Injured on the steamboat Major Seybold: Morris Doyle, engineer, fatally; Captain Seybold, severely cut; Weed, deck hand, severely cut; W. Gessner, a passenger, temporarily severed, nurses serious. Injured at Camden: Harry Stevens, aged twenty-one, probably fatally, right leg severed below knee; Stewart Johnson, colored, dredging tug Pacific, serious; injured about face and body; John Wechter, injured about head; Benj. Smith, right arm broken and injured internally; Alonzo Maxwell, aged 16, injured by falling walls; Chas. Thompson, manager of the Camden tow works, injured face and neck by falling walls; Joseph Myer, leg broken; Freedom Read, head cut; John Sick, head badly cut; Elmer Locke, bruised about body; Mrs. Joseph Mc Kinley, cut about face and body; John Brown. Injured in Philadelphia: Anna McVeagh, aged 50, mother of the deceased Lizzie McVeagh, badly cut, about body; Anna McVeagh, aged 25, cut about face and limbs; Frances Gowen, aged 2—, badly injured by falling timbers; Mike Kent, aged 57, back broken; William N. Harris, struck by falling bricks, causing depression of the brain. Both thought will die. The following employes at Short & Harts' were injured: Annie Batts, aged 16, Emma Powers, 19, Wm. A. Thomas, 18, Emma Mehimer, aged 19, John Thornton, aged 19.

The Track of the Tornado.

BALTIMORE, August 8.—Advices from various points throughout the state show the storm to have been the most disastrous that has ever visited this section. The cyclone swept a path 200 yards in width. Houses, mills and bridges were carried away. Trees were blown flat and a locked freight train with brakes down was blown a mile along the track. Through the Middle on valley heavy damage is reported.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., August 8.—The Post says: The most terrific storm ever known here set in at an early hour this morning and continued during the whole day doing much damage by way of flooding cellars.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A special to the Morning News from Smyrnia, Delaware, says: A terrible cyclone visited this section this afternoon, totally destroying property for miles in its path.

Chicago's Storm.

CHICAGO, August 8.—The great rain storm stopped at midnight. The total rainfall in the preceding twelve hours was 5.58 inches, an inch more than the actual rain fall during the month of August in either of the last three years and the greatest fall within the time specified on record. The fall was so great and rapid the sewers were unable to carry off the volume of water. Basements and cellars more than seven feet in depth soon contained between two and three feet of water. Numberless families were forced to leave basements in which they resided and seek temporary lodgings in apartments above the eve of the streets. Basements and cellars throughout the portion of the south side where wholesale houses are situated were filled with water to a depth of several feet. The loss through this district is very heavy, though no estimate of damage could be made.

Water flooded the Palmer house basement, putting out the fires under the boilers of the engine by which the electric lights were run. Lights had to be dispensed with. In the new opera house block the same agency extinguished the fires in the elevators' engine room. A portion of the city west of Ashland avenue and south of Twelfth street was covered with water to a depth of over two feet. This is due to the fact that this portion of the city is about four feet lower than the more improved portions.

A Spanish Storm.

MADRID, August 8.—A storm of great violence swept over the central and northern part of Spain yesterday, destroying much property and in many places utterly ruining the harvests. Many persons are reported killed.

Sue. Convicted.

WINNIPEG, August 8.—The trial of Louis Sue, charged with rebellion, was concluded to-day. Sue made a speech yesterday in his own defense, and the prosecution closed to-day. The jury after an absence of thirty minutes returned a verdict of guilty.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, August 8.—Judge Richardson completed his charge at 2.5 and the jury retired. At 3.5 there was a murmur in the court and it was whispered that the jury had agreed. The prayer fervently, kneeling on the box, and looked unmoved as the jury entered. The verdict was guilty. Francis Cosgrove, the foreman, while crying for a child, announced that he was asked by his fellow jurors to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the crown, and the judge said the recommendation would be considered. Sue was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of September next. Judge Richardson said he could not hold out no prospect of reprieve by her majesty. The hope the verdict soon is strongly entertained. Prisoners will be charged. Winnipeg may be treason.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 8.—The weather was fine and track heavy. First race, six furlongs, won by Bonnie S., Gold Bar second, Baron Favorite third; time 1.18½.

Second race, for maiden three-year-olds, one mile, won by Tenone, Spalding second, Guydome third; time 1.50½.

Third race, one mile and furlong, won by Gironda, Una second, Valentine third; time 2.0—.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter, won by George L., Pandora second, Compensation third; time 2.18.

Fifth race, one mile and a quarter, won by Tarquin, Guy second, Graham third; time 2.28.

From Tuesday's Daily.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Regular August Meeting of the City Fathers.

An Investigation Ordered that Will Be Watched with Interest.

Bills Allowed and Other Business Disposed Of.

The first regular August meeting of the city fathers was held in the council chamber last night, with Mayor Barnes in the chair and present Aldermen Skinner, Farrar, Hughes, Strieker, Edwards, Walker, Hemenway and Demaugh. City Clerk McCreery read the minutes of the last meeting. There being no objections the minutes stood approved and were signed by the mayor and clerk.

A proposal was received from Sherman and Hoyt to supply the city with a large number of different denominations at $2.50 per thousand. The proposition was referred to the committee on streets, alleys and ditches with power to act.

Chairman Strieker, of the finance committee, presented a majority report in favor of not allowing the assistant superintendent of water works the raise of $15 for house rent presented by him at the last meeting.

A report was presented by Mr. Hughes, chairman of the committee on streets, alleys and cities, on the condition of the bridges in the city and the amount of material necessary to be purchased. The estimate for lumber was 18,000 feet. It is proposed by the committee not to rebuild the Pike's Peak avenue bridge across Shook's run. The Boulder, Kiowa and Costilla street bridges will be replaced. Street Commissioner Vaux thought the Cheyenne street bridge could be completed by Wednesday.

Councilman Skinner of the committee on public grounds and buildings reported that the roof of the city hall was in a very bad condition and recommended that it be painted and otherwise repaired. Mr. Skinner also recommended the purchase of a United States flag for the city.

The committee was, by a vote of the council, instructed to carry out the recommendations of the chairman.

The special committee on revising the ordinances reported that as the attorney for the city had been engaged in other work they had not made the progress they expected. They however had one ordinance which would be presented later.

A German Alderman of the special committee, on making proper arrangements for the observation of the day of Grant's funeral, recommended that the council participate in the parade in a body, and to that end the sum of $50 be appropriated toward defraying necessary expenses. It was also recommended that the mayor issue a proclamation requesting the closing of all places of business on the day of the funeral between the hours of 10 o'clock and 5 o'clock p. m.

Dr. Strieker said that he was in favor of participating in the parade if the council proposed to do so in a body, but he did not think that the proposition ought to be entertained if only two or three of the members would turn out.

The sentiments of Dr. Strieker were also endorsed by Aldermen Farrar and Walker.

On motion the recommendations of the committee were adopted by the council.

City Treasurer Martin and Police Magistrate Severy presented their reports for the month of July, which were received and placed on file.

Reports were also received from the Hook & Ladder company, the B. F. Crowell and the Matt France hose companies concerning membership, etc. These reports were accepted and filed.

Under the head of ordinances, Alderman Strieker stated that he had a liquor ordinance to introduce, but under the rules it would lay over until the next meeting. The doctor said that perhaps some amendments would be made to the ordinance at another time. The following is the ordinance:

An ordinance concerning intoxicating and malt liquors.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs:

SECTION 1. Whosoever, by himself or another, sells, gives or otherwise disposes of any intoxicating or malt liquors, in any public place within the corporate limits of said city, or within one mile beyond the outer boundaries thereof, except druggists holding permits from the city council as hereinafter provided for, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. The city council of said city may grant a permit to any druggist to sell the said liquors for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and chemical purposes only; said permit not to run beyond the 1st of May next following the granting thereof; provided always that the city council shall revoke such permit whenever the holder thereof shall violate any of the terms of this ordinance or whenever in the judgment of the city council the public welfare shall require.

SEC. 3. Whosoever, by himself or another, sells, gives or otherwise disposes of any intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of said city, or within one mile beyond the outer boundaries thereof, to any minor, apprentice, insane, idiotic or distracted person, habitual drunkard or person in the habit of becoming intoxicated shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offence.

Dr. Strieker gave notice that the committee would introduce an ordinance preventing the assembling of two or more persons upon the public streets for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

S. C. Bartlett, blacksmith	18 75
William Stark, hardware	6 50
Barnes & Son, hardware	24 41
Salary roll	291 61
Loan Bodies, rowing team	25 00
S. E. Cleaveland, salary	50 00
S. M. Dietz, lumber	1 60
Grissey & Thomas, lumber	5 75
A. Cruse, carpenter work, etc	5
Wm. Jackson, carting	80
Peter Downs, carting	3 00
L. C. Lane, sheriff's fees	8 05
Osgood, Walker & Son, livery, etc	2 00
C. E. Dickson, meals for prisoners	4 00
Gazette Publishing Co., printing and advertising	23 30
Gas and Coke Co., gas	12 90
Stevens & House, livery	2 00
W. H. O. Merrill, plumbing	11 44
J. B. Severy, police magistrate	21 84
Extension work	25 25
J. Field, engineer	7 00
Work on public grounds	23 00
Work on streets and ditches	3 2 10
J. C. Kimball, city physician	8 33
Police pay roll	190 87
Fire department	72 67

The question of the purchase of a gas governor for the city was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds, with power to act.

A resolution was introduced by Alderman Demaugh appropriating $50 toward defraying the expenses of the Grant memorial services.

Alderman Strieker raised the question as to whether the council could legally appropriate money for this purpose, and the city attorney, upon being appealed to, gave as his opinion that the council could not legally do so.

Regardless of the question whether the appropriation was legal or illegal the council unanimously voted in favor of it.

Alderman Demaugh of the water works committee introduced a resolution to the effect that the committee be empowered to rent a suitable house at Manitou at a price to not exceed $5 per month for the use of the assistant superintendent of water works. Alderman Hughes seconded the resolution.

Aldermen Strieker and Walker opposed the resolution on the ground that the city had no right to increase the salary of an officer during his term of office.

The ayes and nays were called on the question and the resolution was declared lost.

Colonel Skinner stated that the chairman of the police committee declined to act. He said that he was willing to do his part of the work as a member of that committee but could not do it all. Colonel Skinner then read an editorial article appearing in last night's Republican in regard to a disgraceful affair said to have occurred on Saturday night, and in which the marshal was alleged to be implicated. Colonel Skinner moved that the police board be instructed to make a thorough investigation. The motion prevailed.

A German Strieker brought up the question of refunding the water bonds. Attorney Hooker's opinion was asked for on a point raised. He said that he had not investigated the question and consequently could not enlighten the council. More time was taken by the committee in which to report.

A petition was received from twenty small boys asking the privilege of bathing in the reservoir east of the city. No action was taken.

Council adjourned.

OUT WEST.

With its last issue the Denver and Leadville entered upon its sixth year.

At Greenwood there is enough water, varying from 100 to 150 feet, to float a ship. It runs up and down the Grand river for over a mile.

The people of Middle Park are becoming very urgent in their demands for a daily mail service, and are making a determined effort to obtain one.

Sunset men have been making themselves obnoxious near the Union depot, South Pueblo, and a number of them were ordered to leave town.

It is reported that W. N. Byers has been offered $100,000 for the hot sulphur springs in Grand county. The truth of the report is not vouched for.

The Georgetown school district, according to the last school census, contains 291 girls and 252 boys between 6 and 21 years of age; total number 543.

The Church of the Congregation of Emanuel, at Denver, is draped both for General Grant and Sir Moses Montefiore. Both of the pictures adorn the church doors.

Colorado wool is finding its way to the east very rapidly. Up to the present date a few more than six hundred cars have gone over the Union Pacific and Atchison & Topeka.

Six thousand pounds of official documents, on the way from Washington to Senator Bowen at Del Norte, constituted the bulk of the mail going south from Pueblo Thursday night.

Extra fine peaches, grown on three-year-old trees in the San Luis Valley, are now being sold in Durango, at 2½ cents per pound. Nearly 70,000 peach trees are now growing at Durango.

The rains of the past month have not benefited any of the growing crops except corn, and have very materially interfered with the hay farmers. There will be considerable second hay from this year's second crop.

Express Agent Farnsworth has figured out the strawberry shipments from Boulder for this year, and finds that the express has carried away 2,000 cases. Each case holds 16 quart boxes, making the total 40,000 quarts.

The artesian well at Love and is now at a depth of 1,775 feet. Quite a quantity of the lubricating oil is being brought to the surface, and it is thought by the contractors that a fine flow of water will be struck at a depth of 1,950 feet.

Territory Leases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—Attorney General Garland has sent to the secretary of the interior referred questions of the power of the interior department to authorize Indians to lease their lands for grazing purposes, has transmitted to Secretary Lamar an opinion in effect that no such power exists under the law.

The questions referred to the attorney general were whether there was any law empowering the interior department to authorize Indians to enter into a contract with any parties for the lease of Indian lands for grazing purposes; also whether the president or interior department has any authority to make a lease for grazing purposes of any part of any Indian reservation, or whether approval by the president or secretary of the interior would render any such lease made by Indians with other parties lawful and valid. "The questions," writes the attorney general, "are propounded with reference to certain Indian reservations; namely, first, Cherokees and Indian territory west of ninety-six degrees long itude, except such parts thereof as have heretofore been appropriated for and conveyed in fee simply to tribes of Indians; second, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation in Indian territory. Our government has ever claimed the right, and from a very early period its settled policy has been to regulate and control the alienation or other disposition by Indian nations or tribes of their lands. This policy was originally adopted in view of their peculiar character and habits, which render them incapable of sustaining any other relations with the whites than that of dependence and guardianship. No title will accrue in consequence of any such purchase, joint cession or settlement. By section 4 of the act of July 22, 1790, the congress of the United States enacted that no sales by any Indians of nation or tribe of Indians with the United States shall be valid to any person or persons or to any state, whether having the right of pre emption to such lands or not, unless the same shall be made and duly executed at some public treaty held under authority of the United States. A similar provision was again enacted in section 8 of an act of March 1st, 1793, which by its terms included any "purchase or grant of lands." There was no other way of dealing with them than that of keeping them separate, subordinate and dependent, with a guardian's care thrown around them for their protection. Thus in 1783 the congress of the confederation by proclamation forbade all persons from making settlements on and intruding or claiming by Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular state, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without express authority and direction of the United States in congress assembled, and declared that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession not having the authority aforesaid was null and void, and that no right and title or claim thereto could come from any Indians or nation or tribe of Indians within the bounds of the United States.

KANSAS CITY, August 1.—The citizens' committee appointed by Mayor Moore last night met to-day and forwarded a dispatch to the president asking an extension of time for vacating the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands by cattlemen in behalf of general business interests. A dispatch was also sent representatives of cattle interests there saying the committee would go to Washington if advisable.

A dispatch was received from Major Mooney to night requesting the committee to come to Washington at once. A meeting of the general committee will be held to-morrow morning, and the delegates will probably start to-morrow night. Among other members named are Morrison Mumford, proprietor of the Times; James A. Mann, manager of the Journal, and Dr. A. T. Hereford.

A Burning City.

TORONTO, Ontario, August 8.—One of the most destructive fires that has ever taken place in Toronto, commenced about 12.30 this morning in a large brick building erected by the Toronto Sugar Refining company on the Esplanade. A strong wind is blowing from the east, and it has carried chunks of burning timber along the Esplanade, igniting the wooden buildings as far west as five or six blocks.

In a short time nothing was left of the sugar refinery but the walls, and the buildings of Saulter, Evans, Peakes, Gausel es, and Thompson, tool boat builders, Jenkins & Co., and Welch & Co. lumber merchants, Currie, Martin & Co., boiler makers, and other buildings are now in flames and unless the wind changes the whole side of the Esplanade will have to succumb.

Sparks are flying, and lodging on the roofs of the large warehouses on Front and Wellington streets, and fears are entertained that several of them may take fire.

The fire brigades are and have been working manfully, but their efforts seem powerless. The streets are lined with thousands of people. The loss will be enormous. Three schooners have been burned to the water's edge. The fire is now over half a mile in length.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A Toronto dispatch dated three o'clock this morning says: The work of destruction on the Esplanade still goes on, the flames having reached the foot of Yonge, all the intervening buildings and wharves having been burned to the ground. The Great Western freight sheds, formerly the passenger station, on the north side of the Esplanade, is in imminent danger and is expected to be in flames every moment. The steamer Chicora is getting up steam to go out into the lake. The steamer Ontario got up steam and began to tow out the steamer Mazeppa but a schooner blocked the way and they could not get out. The Mazeppa has caught fire. The fire brigade is absolutely powerless.

It is feared Watchman Worth of the sugar refining factory has lost his life as he has not been seen since the fire started. A. Y. McCollums, a seaman of the schooner Annie Mulvey, is dangerously burned about the head. Several elevators, coal yards, schooners, ferry boats, warehouses and many boat-houses are among the property burned. The loss so far is estimated at over a million dollars.

4.30 a. m.—The fire is now under control. The worst was the most destructive that ever occurred in this city. An hour after it broke out in the eight story of the glucose factory the flames extended for half a mile along the south side of the Esplanade. Scores of vessels of all kinds were moored at the docks and all were destroyed. Henry Worth, private watchman, is known to have perished in the flames. The most exciting scenes were on the crafts at the dock. The crews were cut off by fire from the docks and as the vessels caught fire they were forced to jump into the water and swim for their lives. So rapidly did the flames spread, small boats were consumed before they could be launched, and as to the water taxis to depend upon their own strength until tugs from the outside could pick them up. As it was many of them were badly scorched, and it is feared some fatality. The exact loss of insurance cannot yet be given but the loss is estimated at over a million dollars. The glucose works were valued at $350,000. The schooner Annie Milroy was valued at $60,000; burned to the water's edge. Among other buildings burned were a number of boat houses, Abbott & Son's lumber yards, Walsh, Jones & Co's lumber yard, Currie, Martin & Co's boiler works, Co-operative wharf, Hamilton & Son's elevator, Adamson's ice house, J. C. Graham's ice house, Williams' rooding works, J. M. Patterson & Co's engine works, D. Y. Beard's wharf and elevator, out buildings in Stone, York's stone yard, Vale & Wade's flour barrel factory, Ontario Carriers' Supply Co's factory, Adamson's wharf, the St. Lawrence wharf, Symington's cigar factory, Wm. Adamson's wharf, Crane & Co's coal docks, Silverson Bros. & Fleischman's wharf, Donough & Carver's lumber yard, C. H. Parley & Co's coal docks. A fleet of ferry steamers, the Ontario, Mazeppa, Anna Grary and Chicora, at the foot of Church street were nearly all destroyed.

At a Burglar's Mercy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 8.—The masked burglar with whom Manager Oaks had a terrific struggle Sunday morning raided the residence of Hon. E. W. Merriam this morning, seized Mrs. Merriam's mother who only saw the wretch and fired a pistol to intimidate her. She met Mr. Merriam in the hall, covered him with a pistol and made him point out certain valuables, took diamond studs, shirt buttons and a gold watch, and valued at six hundred dollars, then coolly walked out the front door. He was masked and there is no clue except a description as to size. There is much excitement and residents are clamoring for better police protection.

From Tuesday's Daily.

DAY OF GRANT'S FUNERAL.

Preparations for its Observance in Colorado Springs.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the committee selected to make arrangements for proper observances on the day set for General Grant's funeral met at George Bentley's office. Mr. M. W. Eversleth was selected chairman and L. C. McCreery, secretary.

On motion the chair was instructed to procure the park in which the ceremonies were to be held and it fell on South Park. It was also decided to secure the skating rink for the occasion in case of rain.

A committee composed of George W. Thomas, Ben Jackson and Charles Walker was appointed to prepare grounds.

The musical committee was instructed to procure the services of a band and arrange for a choir.

Messrs. C. A. Linebaugh, Lanious Bentley and G. S. Barnes were selected as a committee on finance and Messrs. E. W. Frost, F. B. Weis, W. K. Sutton, Mrs. George O. Nevins and Mrs. O. L. Loomis on decoration.

Colonel L. C. Skinner was named as marshal of the day and George W. Thomas as assistant.

It was decided to secure the services of thirty-eight young ladies to represent the different states and a committee composed of T. G. Horn, L. C. McCreery and E. W. Frost appointed.

The committee then adjourned until this evening at seven o'clock when they will meet at the same place.

NOTICE.

All societies and organizations are solicited and earnestly requested to participate in the parade and memorial exercises on August 8, 1885.

By order of the committee,

M. W. EVERSLETH, chairman.

All societies and organizations expecting to participate in the memorial exercises on August 8th will select one of their own number as captain and report to me, by Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the name of the society and probable number that will take part so that they may be assigned a position in the line of march.

L. C. SKINNER,
Chief Marshal.

COMPANY A.

Inspection at the Armory Last Evening.

Company A met at the rink last evening for annual inspection. F. M. Reardon of Leadville, the inspector general, arrived about 8.30, when the inspection began by the performance of the ordinary marching and wheeling movements, which were well executed under command of Lieutenant Saxton. After the manual of arms, which was done in fine style, the inspector general examined the arms and accoutrements most thoroughly. He reported finding them and also the uniforms in prime order. Lieutenant Frost exercised the men in the manual and marching movements, after which the inspector general expressed his satisfaction at their soldierly bearing and proficiency in drill. He gave them some good advice about repressing their curiosity in ranks and congratulated them on having so fine a drill room which, he said, was the best in the state. He also had a reserved compliment to the company's officers, who, he said, were the equals of any in the state.

Although the company are not expected to maneuver like regulars, shortcomings were noticed, and attention called to them which if properly heeded will make the organization the pride of the city. Several new recruits in dressing marred the alignment by looking around the room. Some of the lines in marching in company front were as nearly perfect as could be wished. At the order "Right forward, fours right" the first four did not take the short step as directed by the tactics, but the wheels into columns of fours were fairly executed. The obliques were not up to what the company usually does, the step being somewhat uneven. But for one set of fours the "one left into line" would have been perfect. The wheels by platoons were well done, the only error observed being that the private man marked time instead of taking the one-two step. The inspector general considered the marching time rather slow. The "to the rear" was well done, the time being maintained in fine shape. The manual of arms was executed in perfect time, although slight errors were noticed in the position of the hands on the pieces.

After the inspection General Reardon had an informal talk with the officers and men at the armory and gave them some hints which were much appreciated. His visit has awakened a new interest in the members of the company and will be productive of much good. Unlike many previous inspectors, whose custom has been to comment regardless of conditions, he has pointed out faults and given them credit only where they deserved it. The next inspection will show the benefits. On the whole the members of Company A were much impressed by the soldierly qualities of the new inspector general.

Notice was received yesterday of the weekly promotion of L. M. Boston of Company A to be acquitant of the First battalion cavalry, with the rank of first lieutenant. Major Benson could not have made a better selection, nor one that could have given more satisfaction to members of Company A.

Out of the general hilarity and mirth that attended the assembly after the inspection could be heard the clear notes of the silver bugle which has just been presented the company by Major Benson.

Mr. J. G. Wilson, formerly of this place, is now located at Albuquerque, N. M., as general agent of the Oriental Co. company for that territory.

Pike's Peak Lodge No. 38, A. O. U. W., will give a grand excursion to Arlington Grove over the D. & N. O. railroad, Wednesday, August 12, 1885.

If our board of trade had been well organized it would have been quite the proper thing to have met the special train coming the Mexican editors at the depot yesterday with carriages and given them a drive about the city.

Mr. J. A. Macy, superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, arrived in the city in a special car yesterday, accompanied by his family. His family will locate in the city for the remainder of the season.

There was an impromptu raid on the colored dance hall and gambling room Saturday night. We understand that there was a game in progress, but no arrests were made and we have heard of no complaints being filed.

Mr. E. Galloway, who is publisher of several fine subscription books, spent Sunday in the city. On Sunday with his son Master Hubert Galloway he was selected to Cheyenne cañon and back. This is pretty good walking for a youth of twelve just from sea level.

Mr. T. J. Porter, vice-president and general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, accompanied by his son, arrived in the city yesterday in his private car attached to the Thunderbolt train. The object of Mr. Porter's visit is purely on account of health and to seek needed rest.

Emory P. Moon of Custer sends us the following weather record for June, 1885:

Highest temperature, 98° ..... on the eighth.
Lowest temperature, 45° ..... on the sixth
Lowest mean daily temperature, 65°, on the 21st.
Highest mean daily temperature, 86°, on the 8th.
Prevailing wind, south, ... 15 days.
Clear days (strictly) ..... 00.
Fair days (without rain) 14
Fair days with light showers 11
Cloudy, foul days 6

A fray on Sunday about thirty or more persons were engaged in running in the sand bank at the east end of Huerfano street for the body of Mrs. Saxon. The GAZETTE stated on Sunday morning that articles had been found in that locality and that hopes were entertained that by careful search the body might be exhumed. During the afternoon two spades of those were attached to the nearest hydrants and the sand thoroughly washed by the hydraulic process. The ground was pretty well gone over before night but without any new developments.

From Wednesday's Daily.

GRANT MEMORIAL.

Further Action by the Committee.

A meeting of the committee of arrangements for the Grant memorial services to be held on Saturday was held at the office of Judge Bentley last night.

A committee composed of Lanious Bentley, A. L. Corman and C. F. Humphrey was appointed to prepare a programme, and Judge Bentley was authorized to procure drapery, flags, decorations, etc., for the occasion.

It was suggested that all organizations assemble at their various places of meeting at 1 o'clock. In the meantime Colonel Skinner will assign them places in the parade.

Chief Stover was instructed to invite the Manitou fire department to participate in the parade and Mr. M. W. Eversleth was asked to extend the same invitation to the G. A. R. post of the same place. It was understood that Monument had made preparations to have a parade and memorial services but had so far been unable to obtain a speaker. It was proposed that they be invited to take part in our observation of the day.

General A. J. Sampson has been secured to deliver the address.

All Sunday schools of the city are requested to participate in the exercises on August 8, 1885. Those who expect to take part will report to Chief Marshal Skinner who will assign them a position in the procession.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The Pious Patent Plate Called to Account.

An article implicating Mr. C. H. Dixon, the marshal of Colorado Springs, appeared in the Republic Monday night. In consequence Colonel Skinner of the council police committee offered a resolution asking for a thorough investigation of the charges made which resolution was unanimously adopted.

Yesterday Marshal Dixon, through his attorney, entered suit in the district court against the State Republic placing his damages at $5,000. What will be the outcome is still a question. No investigation has yet been made by the police committee.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

The Usual Daily Budget of News Gathered by the Gazette Reporter.

There was a German at the Manitou last night participated in only by the guests of the house.

General George B. McClellan is expected at the Manitou today accompanied by his family.

A. S. McKinney and wife and C. Schaller and wife, of El Paso, Tex., are registered at the Barker.

Mrs. R. W. Townsend, who has been spending some time at The Antlers, is now sojourning at the Barker.

T. J. Porter, vice-president and manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is at the Manitou with his family.

Twenty guests of the Barker will to-day take saddle horses and go to Crystal park, where dinner will be served by Mr. Lee.

Mr. T. E. Weggesworth, who seems to have considerable faith in the future of the Manitou railroad, is registered at the Iron Springs hotel.

It is settled that Grace Hawthorne will appear at Saratoga hall, Manitou, on the nights of August 12th and 13th, fourteenth and fifteenth.

The Colorado Springs Musical and Dramatic club will positively appear at the Park hall on Saturday night. A good programme is promised.

Not only children but grown ladies indulge in burros rides at Manitou. The ladies are no considerations to the fact that if they fall they do not fall far.

The Manitou house got up a splendid dinner for the Mexican editors yesterday. The menu was printed in Spanish, much to the delight of the descendants.

Mrs. M. S. Avery, wife of a leading Chicago lumberman, and Mrs. E. K. Crane, daughter of one of the largest manufacturers of the city on the lake, are guests at the Barker.

Mr. E. S. Legg, a well known architect of St. Louis, who designed the exposition building at the metropolis of Missouri, is sojourning at the Iron Springs house for a few days.

A telegram received at the Manitou house yesterday announcing Mrs. Wheelock and Mrs. G. E. Nettleton with a party of friends will arrive there the latter part of the week from Kansas City.

Hon. A. S. Orman, of Pueblo, accompanied by his family, registered at the Manitou yesterday. They will remain some time. Mr. Orman seemed to greatly appreciate the difference in the atmosphere between Pueblo and the leading resorts of the Rockies.

In the evening there was a very pleasant musical entertainment given in honor of the Mexican editors at the Manitou Mansions. Several guests at the hotel kindly assisted greatly to the pleasure of the Mexican party. Of the Mexican party Messrs. Blanch and Garcia sang with great acceptance. The whole party also sang the Mexican national air in great spirit at the request of the Americans present.

Yesterday morning the editors representing the Mexican editorial excursion encharged in drives to various places of interest. After a sumptuous dinner at the Manitou house they were provided with carriages and driven to the Pass, the Iron Springs, thence through the Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie. Today the party will leave over the Denver & Rio Grande in charge of Mr. Hooper, going through the Grand cañon and perhaps over Marshall Pass. Returning to Pueblo they will take the Santa Fe and Mexican Central for home.

The license question at Manitou has become rather a complicated one. Some time ago it was stated that the most of the saloon men had paid the $300 license required. To the contrary it appears that only a few paid the amount. At a meeting of the town board on Monday night a resolution was adopted favoring a system of licenses. Sherman was to pay $1.00, Arcade $200, Creighton $200, and those in the center of town, where there was a better command of trade, $500. It was understood in the resolution, however, that the legality of the same was to be referred to the town attorney. The action taken resulted in creating not a little feeling among those who had already paid their license of $500. One or two who had given checks for the amount stopped them at the banks in Colorado Springs not to honor them if they had not already been paid. What will be the outcome of the difficulty is a question. Mayor Bentley seems to think that the matter can be adjusted with satisfaction to all.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Manitou—C. E. Porter, Wm. Porter, E. S. Miller, Chicago; C. D. Ware, Denver; Mrs. W. A. Jackson, Geo. Patterson, Geo. C. Towne, Omaha; A. M. Ware and wife, Peoria, Mo; O. A. Gough, Portland; Frank M. Brown and family, Denver; E. B. Orman and wife, Pueblo; A. C. White, New York; Mrs. K. B. Barlow, Washington, D. C.; E. S. Gaines and wife, E. H. Marsh, Kansas City; Miss Baldwin, Boston; E. W. Bishop, W. W. Wishon, Mo.; A. Mo.

Cliff House—Miss Rose McCabe, Columbus, Ohio; S. A. Ryan and sister, Galesburg, Ill.; Miss O'Shea, Denver; S. M. Buel, Jersey City; C. B. Safford, Kingston, N. Y.; R. H. Baldwin and wife, Wabash, Ind.; Geo. W. Fox, Chicago; W. F. Lawson, McCook, Neb.; M. E. Lozman, St. Louis; Miss Nettie Hudson, Nashville, Tenn.; C. B. Stanton, Topeka; Mrs. C. M. Sheafe and daughter, New Orleans.

Iron Springs House—T. A. Higgins and wife, Mrs. A. M. McCrea, Denver; Miss Clara Parker, C. O. Parker and wife, Kokomo, Chicago; Franklin A. Moulton, W. B. Burton, A. D. Fisher, C. M. Wiggesworth, New York; C. B. Legg and wife, St. Louis; Mrs. T. B. Bird, Garco, Mo; Mrs. T. E. Busse, Independence, Mo; Mrs. E. B. Rhodes, Grinnell, Ia.

Barker's—Mrs. M. S. Avery and child, Miss M. E. Crane, C. O. Parker and wife, Miss Clara Parker, Kokomo, Chicago; Mrs. R. W. Townsend, Miss Norton, R. W. Townsend, Jr., New York; C. Pearwood, Topeka; E. A. Colburn, Colorado; S. B. Zimmerman, Kansas; F. Mac Mac and wife, Kansas City.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Items Related at Easy Pace.

Mr. Locke Richardson, whose recent recitals in Colorado Springs and Manitou were the source of so much pleasure and intellectual profit to all who had the good fortune to hear them, is now in Estes park, and on the evening of August 7 entertained the guests of the Estes park hotel with a recital which seems to have made a favorable impression on his hearers, judging from the following letter called for this occasion, received here yesterday, viz.: "Mr. Richardson took things by storm last night, giving the most brilliant recital I have ever heard. His finely modulated tones and elegant gestures were indeed artistic. He gave the rendition of Dickens' Christmas Carol in a manner superior to the best I ever heard, while all his selections were given in a way that put his audience in sympathy with him from the start. It is only fair to say that the guests of the hotel and the park were entertained with the finest intellectual treat ever presented at this place. Mr. Richardson has the rare gift of conception, and is able to convey his ideas to his audience in all the details of thought and motive, and his power, combined with his personal magnetism and dramatic imaginations, render his recitals always charming. The exceedingly difficult tactic of properly voicing the characters, was admirably accomplished, and proved him to be, not only a finely gifted elocutionist, but an actor, ranking with the best."

STATE FIRE TOURNAMENT.

The Programme Inviting and the Prizes Liberal.

The Colorado Springs fire department have received an invitation to participate in the annual state tournament announced to open at Boulder on August 25th and continue three days. Chief Stover, the Gazette acknowledges acceptance and takes pleasure in presenting the following programme, which shows that over $1,000 will be given in the way of prizes:

FIRST DAY—AUGUST 25TH.

Hook and ladder race—500 feet; purse $225.

First prize and state championship belt	$100
Second prize	75
Third prize	50

Hose race, wet test—700 feet; purse $225.

First prize and state championship belt	$100
Second prize	75
Third prize	50

SECOND DAY—AUGUST 26TH.

Dry hose test, 600 feet, for hose teams and hook and ladder teams; purse $200.

First prize	$100
Second prize	60
Third prize	40

Straightaway, 800 feet, for hose teams and hook and ladder teams; purse $200.

First prize	$100
Second prize	60
Third prize	40

THIRD DAY—AUGUST 27TH.

Straightaway, free for all—600 feet.

First prize	$50

Foot race—1,000 feet, one man from each team to enter; purse $50.

First prize	$30
Second prize	20

It will be seen that the prizes are very liberal and offer a strong inducement to all the members of the state association to participate. Colorado Springs can send out a good team and we hope that it will conduce to do so. When the tournament was held here it was well attended and it is no more than right that our department should show some disposition to extend to Boulder a fair showing. Let the feeling that has existed between the northern and southern portions of the state be laid aside and all departments unite in making the Boulder tournament a success. No effort has been made to organize a crack team at Boulder or elsewhere and the Colorado Springs boys will stand an equal show in case they "represent." The statement has been made that the Pueblo team will refuse to compete inasmuch as they have not been given sixty days notice in accordance with the tournament rules. We hardly think that a team holding the belt for two years in succession will thus attempt by default to retain it a third year. The Ormans know very well that any such technical action on their part will be very unfavorably received by every department in Colorado. If necessary the board of control can postpone the tournament to any other time, thus bringing the date within the limit of the tournament rules.

Mr. C. E. Merriam arrived in the city yesterday from Pueblo.

It is expected that the department will turn out in the parade Saturday.

The Salt Lake express came in from the west one hour late last night.

The Denver & New Orleans bridge has been completed and trains are now running into the depot.

Mr. S. K. Hooper, general passenger and ticket agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday.

The Odd Fellows excursion over the Denver & New Orleans to Arlington grove promises to be a big success.

A stated conclave of Pike's Peak Commandery, No. 6, will be held at the asylum this evening at half past 7 o'clock.

The south bound Thunderbolt made the run between Little Buttes and Pueblo, (distance twenty-six miles) yesterday afternoon in forty minutes.

The pious patent plate now takes a turn at throwing taffy simply because the council for once gave a body of recognition. Why not set your artist at work?

Mr. J. A. Macy, superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, returned east in his special car yesterday, leaving his family at "Woodside" for the season.

Chapman and Bernard, colored, were yesterday found guilty of receiving stolen goods by Justice Fields. They were fined $25 and costs. An appeal was taken by the defendants' counsel.

Tickets are now on sale at the D. & R. G. depot and F. L. Robinson's drug store for the excursion to Grand cañon August 10th. Parties desiring to secure chair car accommodations should apply to either of the above places.

Workmen were engaged yesterday in planking in replacing the bridge crossing the Monument on Huerfano street. This is the most important bridge in the county and people wonder why work was not begun on it a week ago.

There was a large excursion of Denver people from Denver to Palmer Lake yesterday. One of anxiety to meet their friends from the north side of the Divide about fifty persons took the advantage of the cheap rates now given from Colorado Springs.

With the exception of two seats one chair car for the Grand Cañon excursion on the 10th inst. was disposed of yesterday. Less than a half hour. The excursions are that it will be one of the largest excursions that ever left this city. Tickets are now on sale at the depots both at Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Mr. W. W. Keay, Grace Hawthorne's manager, telegraphs us that inasmuch as he has been unable to book her for an engagement in Colorado Springs he will play her in Manitou on the evenings of August tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth. During the engagement excursion trains will be run from this city for the accommodation of those desirous of seeing the well known actress.

Auditor Murphy, of the Denver & Rio Grande, sends out the following statement of approximate gross earnings of the line for the month of July exclusive of the Utah earnings:

	For the month	For year to Date
Freight	$ 548,555	$ 2,438,550
Passenger	207,673	585,109
Express	24,267	153,798
U. S. Mails	9,400	62,620
Miscellaneous	3,400	26,000
Total, 1885	$ 843,295	$ 3,265,857
Total, 1884	$ 400,200	$ 2,916,960
Increase	27,825	348,897
Per cent increase	[illegible]	[illegible]

From Thursday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

A Quiet Day at the Rocky Mountain Resort.

Mr. E. C. Spencer Stanhope, of England, is at the Manitou house.

General John Pierce of the Union Bank, Denver, is at the Manitou house.

Mr. W. H. Seger, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Denver, is at the Mansion.

Mr. W. E. Jackson, the well known Denver photographer, is a guest at the C. H.

Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Fort Collins, is spending his vacation at Manitou. He is registered at the Cliff.

Mr. E. A. Bailey of the Opinion spent yesterday at Manitou. He made the Manitou house his home.

Mr. John Campbell, a well known cattle man of northern Colorado, is sojourning a few days at the Mansion.

Mrs. C. W. Fisher, wife of Manager Fisher of the Denver & New Orleans, is rusticating at the Manitou house.

Mr. Charles A. Buchmann, representing the Tabor Grand opera house, was photographing Manitou yesterday for the "Devil's Auction."

Mr. Guckenheimer, a very jolly sort of a fellow, departed for his home in Pittsburg yesterday, after having spent several weeks at the Cliff.

Mr. Tracy C. Drake, son of John B. Drake proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, is at the Barker. He is accompanied by his friend, Henry T. Nason.

General George B. McClellan reached Manitou yesterday afternoon about five o'clock accompanied by his family. He will remain there some time.

There will be no special observation at Manitou on the day of Grant's funeral. Most of the G. A. R. men will participate in the parade at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Richard Belgrave, advance agent of Grace Hawthorne, was engaged yesterday in arranging for the appearance of this well known actress at Pike's Peak hall.

Grace Hawthorne's repertoire will include "New Cameille," "Queena," "Fanchon the Cricket," "Miss Multon" and "Last Lynne." She will open in Pike's Peak hall on Monday night. Tickets can be obtained at Davis' drug store.

The Mexican editorial excursion left the Manitou house yesterday morning at seven o'clock in charge of Mr. S. K. Hooper, of the D. & R. G., for a trip through the Grand Cañon and over the Marshall Pass. They will return to Pueblo about midnight where they will take a special train for their homes. Their visit to Colorado has been greatly enjoyed and they depart with favorable impressions and only regret that they could not have stayed longer.

Proclamation.

In accordance with the regulations made by the citizens of this place for the observance of the day appointed for the funeral ceremonies of the nation's greatest hero, I would respectfully request that all places of business in this city be closed on that day between the hours of 10 a. m., to 5 p. m.

G. S. BARNES, Mayor.

Mrs. E. D. Fisher and children came down from Manitou Park yesterday. They are at The Antlers.

Mr. Harvey Young, of Manitou, who is largely interested in mines at Aspen, registered at The Antlers yesterday.

Stevens & Rouse took a party of eighteen to the Seven Lakes yesterday, from where the party will go to the summit of the Peak.

Among the callers at the GAZETTE office yesterday was Mr. J. H. Barton of the Free Press, Carbondale, Illinois.

Teton Lodge, Knights of Honor, have asked to be assigned a place in the parade on Saturday. All members are requested to assemble at the lodge room at 1 o'clock sharp.

C. E. Nichols of the firm Kittle & Nichols, wool dealers of Trinidad, who has been in the city for several days, went to Pueblo yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

Mr. W. H. Collins, of the firm of W. H. Collins & Co., left yesterday for California. The trip will be one of pleasure and business combined.

Among the commercial tourists parading of the hostelries of The Antlers yesterday can be mentioned H. F. Stringfellow, and a mighty good fellow he is.

Mr. D. L. Sturgis, the pump representative of the Union Pacific, was doing some very quiet work in town yesterday. There was no earthly about it either.

Mr. Richard Belgrave, representing Grace Hawthorne, was in the city yesterday. This well known actress will open an engagement at Manitou on Monday, August 10th.

There are more representative people occupying residences in Colorado Springs at present than ever before. No trouble is experienced in disposing of houses and obtaining liberal rentals.

Mr. Frank Wilson, son of Mr. A. M. Wilson, is sojourning in this city for a few days. Frank is about as active a railroad man as his father and for some time past has been running a passenger train in Wisconsin.

In their circular of August 1st Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, say that there has been a good demand for wool in all the eastern markets. Buyers have taken much of the desirable stock that was offered at market prices, almost as fast as opened and graded. It is currently reported that the clip is considerably short in many parts of the country and that much of the wool has been already bought and a large part of it is in strong hands and is held for higher prices. There is consequently much less now offered for sale and stocks are becoming light. But while the result at present is a firm market and much talk about a prospective improvement in values yet but little advance has been realized and quotations are unchanged on most grades. Foreign markets rule low but on most descriptions are yet above the level of our domestic woools, and as it is reported that most of the foreign wools already offered have been very inferior and faulty, but little can be said that would favorably compare with our domestic except a considerable difference in relative prices. Manufacturing industries are so dependent on the prosperity of general trade that while the conditions of the wool situation, considered by itself, may be favorable to an improvement, it cannot be realized unless other branches of business should be more prosperous. Many see now indications of some revival from the long continued business depression and some staple articles are responding. Should this continue, and there be no fear of adverse legislation later on, the wool trade may expect a reaction from the long decline in values and a more satisfactory market.

From Friday's Daily.

All the banks will close Saturday in compliance with the mayor's request.

Members of Company A are requested to be at the rink to-morrow at 1 o'clock sharp.

The ladies representing the states will meet at the city hall at 2 p. m. sharp on Saturday.

Mr. C. P. Seaver, of Boston, registered at The Antlers yesterday. He is on a wool purchasing trip.

Mr. Frank Lowbert has returned from Bonanza, where he has been looking after his mining interests.

The Huerfano street bridge was completed on Wednesday night and was used yesterday for the first time since the storm.

Members of Garfield Camp will assemble at 1.30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of participating in the parade.

The Antlers has been painted and repapered throughout, thus very much improving the appearance of the interior.

Members of the Mat France hose company are requested to meet at the engine house promptly at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Rev. Mr. Eldridge, the newly-appointed pastor of the First M. E. church, has arrived in the city from Cheyenne, accompanied by his family.

All members of the Grand Army of the Republic are requested to meet at the G. A. R. hall, on Huerfano street, Saturday afternoon at one o'clock.

The excursion and picnic to Arlington Grove on next Wednesday, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows lodge, promises to be a very pleasant affair.

General Manager Hooker and Superintendent W. W. Borst, of the Denver & Rio Grande, passed through the city going south about noon with a special train.

All the seats in three reclining chair cars have already been disposed of for the Grand cañon excursion on Monday next. It looks as if the excursion would be a big success.

Prof. Elizabeth A. French of Philadelphia, whose lectures on physiology and hygiene have recently been creating so much interest in Denver, arrived last night, and has taken rooms at The Antlers.

All members of Pike's Peak lodge No. 38, and all visiting and ancient Odd Fellows are earnestly requested to meet at their hall on Saturday next at 1.30 p. m., for the purpose of participating in the parade.

Jim Ellison thought yesterday that he had discovered another trunk mystery. He hunted the town over for a key with which to open a trunk at the depot which gave out a very disagreeable odor. Just ask him how many old socks he found.

The Denver & Rio Grande, on the 17th, 18th and 20th of this month, will for the benefit of those who desire to take in the "Devil's Auction" sell round trip tickets from Colorado Springs to Denver for one fare and a fifth. On other dates during the engagement parties of ten or more can obtain the same rate.

The board of trustees of the Mute and Blind institute were in session yesterday transacting routine business. The session of school opens on the second day of September. The repairs in the building are approaching completion. It is expected that there will be a largely increased attendance during the term soon to begin.

Sheriff Dana has succeeded in arresting Robert P. Williams, who was indicted in 1881 for stealing cattle from Mr. Pourtales. The sheriff heard yesterday that Mr. Williams passed through town, and he followed and overtook him up the Pass. He gave a thousand dollars bail for appearance at the next term of court, and was released.

The Antlers Arrivals—A. E. Taft, A. Y. Woodward, T. A. Lewis, Chicago; E. B. Osgood, Boston; H. Bostwick and wife, O. Owen and wife, Hastings, Neb.; George Neidringhaus, G. G. Whitelaw, E. B. Gill, St. Louis; Max Heilman, Cincinnati; Theo. Busbis, ranch; A. K. Cates, St. Louis; John Campbell, ranch; A. S. Lamoreux, ranch; Charles Lebold, New York; Fred Tucker, K. L. Ames, Chicago; N. K. Carlee, Rutland, Vt., Ida B. Henry, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. A. D. Burt, Nickerson, Kansas; Samuel Burge and family, Toulon, Ill.; Mrs. Flora G. Bowman, Hastings, Neb.; Thomas Kilpatrick and family, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Stapleton, O. B. Caldwell, Omaha; C. P. Seaver, Boston; W. H. LaFrey, Chicago; A. S. Rushelm, Maggie Leach, Lizzie Leach, Kansas City; Miss S. W. Ingerson, Glen Ingerson, K. D., Canon, Ill.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEAD

New York's Reception of the Remains a Memorable Event.

The Remains Lying in State in New York's City Hall.

Thousands Look On the Last Time on the Dead General.

Ex-Confederates will be Represented at the Funeral.

Three Hundred Carriages to Carry the Invited Guests.

Arrival in New York.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Hurrying crowds sought shelter from the driving rain under the eaves of the Grand Central depot, twenty minutes before five o'clock, deploring the mischance that would turn the parade into a weary tramp through a drenching rain. Their fears were groundless and brighter skies showed in the west when the funeral train rolled into the depot. Military methods had indeed proved infallible. The escort was ready and at the door promptly at the stroke of 5. The dark clouds had rolled over and the sun shone forth, illuminating the glass covered arch as the train moved in. Its rays fell upon the silver mounting of the coffin, purple covered and with the single wreath of oak leaves placed over the heart of the dear father by the children's hands, resting upon the lid. It fell upon the wrinkled faces of the veterans who carried it tenderly as a loved child from the car to a light push cart brought down from the Woodlawn for the purpose, and drew it up the inclined platform and across to west side of depot and to the vehicle that was to be last on which the body would ever rest. With them walked six of the Loyal Legion and two Grand Army men. The marshal-in-chief of armed men echoed behind. Company "A" of the Fifth cavalry and company "E" of the Twelfth infantry, the regulars whom the government had sent as a guard of honor, marched in the escort. General Hancock and his suite had left the train from the opposite side and passed through the gate into Forty-third street, where horses were waiting ahead of the coffin, then gathered to the head of the procession on Fifth avenue below Thirty fourth street. The three sons of General Grant also left the depot quietly. All others who had come with the train followed the remains out in double file. The citizens' committee of one hundred, led by ex-Mayor Cooper and ex-Governor Cornell, ex Mayor Grant in Edson and Jackson Schultz next followed the regulars; behind them Governor Hill and General Farnsworth, his glittering staff, and in their turn the committee of the house and senate at Albany. In Forty-third street the catafalque waited. Eight steps led up for the raised platform upon which the veterans set down the coffin with its wreath of oak. Before no other mark or ornament save a golden plate. Their duty done the veterans stepped down and took their stand beside the catafalque, and the clash of troops presenting arms and mournful strains of a dirge played by the government band hailed the appearance of the casket in the doorway. Files of soldiers of the Seventy-first regiment were drawn across the street and opposite the curb from the portals to the catafalque. As the casket was borne between them the seeming crowds behind the militia men uncovered and the mellow sunlight rolled upon thousands of bowed heads. Involuntarily some of the policemen lifted their hats. Then the heavy tread of the regulars broke the stillness as they marched up to take their places beside the catafalque. Twelve colored men seized the reins of the twelve horses, that were hitched to a hack like the hearse, and standing beside them awaited the signal.

A GREAT PROCESSION.

After a wait of half an hour the procession started. The head of the column was far down Fifth avenue when the order to move was given, the stalwart figure of General Hancock in the lead. A block in front a file of twenty mounted policemen cleared the streets. Everywhere as the coffin passed heads bowed, the huge crowds were silent, absolutely voiceless, and from far ahead was heard a quarrelling of the police and the crowds, but where the procession passed all was still save for the steady tramp of the marchers, the rumble of heavy guns, the roll of muffled drums and the mournful dirges of bands. Many houses on Fifth avenue, notably Mrs. A. T. Stewart's, were handsomely draped in mourning. As the procession entered Broadway the show of black became profuse, and flags everywhere were seen at half-mast. The crowds down town were denser too and the police had greater difficulty in repressing them. The route was at no time interfered with. More than an hour was consumed in reaching the City hall. When the right entered the park the left was still a mile away, yet only military with few exceptions marched in this parade. A battalion of four batteries of the Fifth U. S. artillery followed the General Hancock's staff; armed artillerymen marched following them and were followed by a band from Governor's Island; then came Lieutenant Commander W. W. Mead with two companies and two of blue jackets in their white shirts. They carried arms reversed and banners veiled with crape, as did every succeeding regiment; crape on the hilts of officers' swords; on drums, bugles and everywhere. Major General Slaker and staff of the national guardsmen brought the rear to the point of formation of the line. Every car and train coming down added its quota of those anxious to look on the face of General Grant. Rapidly the people were augmenting. The crowd was fast becoming a throng. The line was being rushed through at the rate of 150 per minute, and for a little while the pace was 170 per minute, but this could not be kept up. To accomplish this visitors must be hurried past, the remains almost on a run. This rate of speed comported ill with the dignity of the occasion, and more time was given, but the accretions were too rapid to be cared for and the line of waiting people stretched out, finally, at 10 o'clock, around the bend at the register's office and down Centre street.

At 11 o'clock between 30,000 and 35,000 persons had passed the casket and looked toward the remains, though many coming rapidly in from the bright sunlight were scarcely able to distinguish them in the somber shadows of the black draped corridor. A floral offering of the board of aldermen was set up during the morning beneath the rotunda come where the light streamed down upon it. The central column rose ten feet and was flanked by stands and colors, while the base was of ferns and palms, among which were placed huge rows of white buds. Excitement was occasioned by the attempt of an old lady who came up the line to stoop and kiss the dead general. She was removed last year that such proceeding was impracticable, and besides two pieces of glass prevented any such demonstration.

As the morning wore on there were women, young and old, appeared in line. Many had been shopping and their discomfort was increased by the care of parcels. The increasing heat melted the ardor of some who had secured places in the line, and not a few dropped out after having worked their way beyond the centre of the street. The numbers at the fountain had decreased and the people at noon were dropping into line at the corner of the city hall and Chambers street and Broadway. The passage of people at the casket was about 100 a minute, and at 1 o'clock 42,000 persons had viewed the remains.

At two o'clock the process on extended in a crescent across the park and along the sidewalk to Chambers street and along Chambers street to Broadway. The fifth relief detail of 13 veterans of the G. A. R., U. S. Grant post, came on guard around the casket at 2 o'clock. The passage of the multitude into the hall was greatly hastened during the afternoon by the police and veterans in charge of the body, by permitting no loitering and keeping the people to step lively and hurry up, so that some time to each was scarcely a chance to see the face of the dead general.

At 3 p. m. the process on of people to the hall was more dense than at any time during the day. It was composed mostly of working people.

The procession at the city hall was doubled up in fours at mid-night. At one o'clock the crowd was stopped and the corpse was left in charge of thirteen veterans of Grant Post No. 237.

Funeral Arrangements.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Colonel Hedges, who has charge of the reception and transportation of official guests, has nearly completed his arrangements. There will be about three hundred carriages in the carriage in which President Cleveland will ride will be drawn by six black horses. Immediately behind this carriage will follow six other open carriages containing the vice president and members of the president's cabinet. Behind these will follow a carriage drawn by four horses, in which will be seated ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur. The other civil guests will follow.

General Slaker has issued the following orders for the formation of troops and civic societies on Saturday. The organizations composing the escort, column in the obsequies will be formed in a cul-de-sac line on the east side of Broadway at 9 a. m. First, divisions of the New Jersey national guard, consisting of two brigades of infantry under the command of Major General Plume, the left resting on the city hall at Chambers street. Second, the veteran zouaves, 8th regiment. Brevet Brigadier General Madison Drake will report to General Plume for position in the line. Third, Company D, First Minnesota guard, Captain Bean, left resting below Grand street, Fourth, the Capital City Guards, Captain F. S. Key, left resting on Grand street. Fifth, Union Veterans corps, District of Columbia, Captain S. E. Thompson, first company Captain M. S. Vree, resting on the right of the Capital City guards. Sixth, battalion of four companies of Virginia state troops, Lieutenant Colonel M. S. S. Potswood, left resting below Broome street. Seventh, First regiment Massachusetts infantry, Colonel A. E. Wellington, left resting on Broome street. Eighth, Second regiment Connecticut national guards, Col. Walter L. Leavenworth, on the right of the First Massachusetts. Ninth, Gate City Guard, Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. William Camp. Tenth, First Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Theo. E. Wellsham. Eleventh, Second division national guards of New York, Major General C. L. Moline. Twelfth, Three companies Veteran zouaves (colored), Columbia guards, Garfield legion Italian rifle guards, Columbia guard, Second company Washington Commines Guard, Tenth regiment New York Volunteer Veteran Zouave association, Veteran association 165th regiment New York volunteers, Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, Connecticut. The old guard, Major McLean. Thirteenth, First division national guards New York, General Slaker, left resting on north side of Fourteenth street at Union square, the United States troops consisting of infantry, marines, blue jackets and artillery. A levy consisting a brigade, under command of Commander L. J. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Captain Auden's gatling battery and four companies of the First artillery, Fifth U. S. artillery, under command of Major Weldrick, U. S. A., and a battalion of U. S. engineers will be formed in column on Broadway with head resting near Park place. Should the veteran organization of Grand Army posts under command of Major General Daniel E. Sickles decline to cross the line formed on Broadway for the purpose of occupying the west side every facility for doing so will be given them. When Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., commanding the escort column preceding the column of U. S. troops has passed up Broadway and Fifth avenue and cleared the right of the line it will break into column and commence the march. Passing Fifth Avenue hotel, all bands the while play and a uniformed fireman will be stationed at each of the fire alarm boxes on the line of march to send ambulance calls should they be required. The regiments of infantry from the First division N. G's. of New York and the U. S. battery of artillery will fire three volleys and salvos upon completion of the ceremonies.

Sentiments on Grant.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Vice President Thos. A. Hendricks accompanied by Mrs. Hendricks arrived here this morning. Mr. Hendricks informed a representative of the press that he was on his way to New York to take part in the Grant obsequies. "I have been at Ashland and up around Lake Superior with Mrs. Hendricks for a fortnight on a trip for pleasure and recreation," said Mr. Hendricks, "and we have had an enjoyable trip. I heard of General Grant's death with a feeling of deep sorrow, although I was anticipating his demise ever since the last session of the senate last spring. I had always a high regard for General Grant as a man, and a great admiration for his ability as a soldier and statesman. He was the greatest man of his time, always composed, firm and reliant in battle, in high places of responsibility; and even up to the moment of his death he never made a speech even but one or two lines in length that was not full of wisdom, and whatever he said was effective and to the attention of the public. He never opened another quarry when he undertook the writing of a book and articles for a magazine. They are smooth and quite finished productions, considering the difficulties under which he wrote, and will be of great value as authorities for a time to come. His fame will make their sale unprecedented in the annals of books."

"Do you think civil service reform has been firmly enough engrafted upon our policies to have become an established fact?"

Mr. Hendricks hesitated momentarily, then replied with some emphasis, "I do not think anything can be called an established fact about which there is still argument, discussion and division of opinion." "There has been intimated, Mr. Hendricks, in various newspapers, that there is not the cordiality and sameness of purpose between President Cleveland and yourself that would naturally be expected to characterize the first democratic administration in twenty-five years." "Well as to that it is the invention principally of disaffected representatives of factions on the one hand and the suspicions and conjectures. People who can intelligently judge of the difference of our positions will place no credence in such statements. Our relations when we meet are decidedly cordial. I have not seen the president now in four months, but I have no doubt when I do meet him it will be upon terms of the most cordial democratic fellowship." "Have you paid any attention to the outcome of the investigation by the civil service commission of charges against Aquila Jones, the postmaster at Indianapolis?" "Yes, I read their report exonerating him with great satisfaction. Mr. Jones is an able and honorable man. He is not much of a lawyer but a good business man and will do what is right in the office, performing his duties to the public in a satisfactory manner, while conforming strictly to the letter of the law." Mr. Hendricks left this afternoon for New York.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Marshal Skinner's Orders and the Programme.

HEADQUARTERS MARSHAL OF THE DAY FOR MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 6, 1885.

The formation of line and order of march on August 8th is hereby designated as follows:

FIRST DIVISION,

W. L. Roby, Commander.

1. Band.
2. Co. A. Colorado N. Guards.
3. Colorado Springs Post No. 22. G. A. R., and other guests.
4. Kit Carson Camp Sons of Veterans.
5. Thirty-eight young ladies representing the states surrounding a lady representing the Goddess of Liberty, in a carriage draped and drawn by four horses.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel Dixey, Commander.

1. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
2. Knights of Honor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Chief C. W. Stove., Commander.

Fire department.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Reuben Berre, Commander.

1. Colored Methodist society.
2. Citizens on foot.
3. Mayor of Colorado Springs, orator, ex-mayors of the city, state senator and representatives, city council and city officers in carriages.

Members of the different organizations will convene at the different headquarters at 1 o'clock p. m.

Division commanders will report to the marshal at the city hall at 1:30 p. m.

Commanders of different organizations will report to the division commanders with their commands at 2 o'clock p. m. for assignment to position in line.

The mayor and others assigned to carriages are requested to report to the marshal at the city hall at 2 o'clock sharp.

Division commanders will form their divisions as follows:

First division on the west side of Nevada avenue, right resting on Pike's Peak avenue.

Second division on the west side of Nevada avenue, right resting opposite city hall.

Third division on the north side of Huerfano street, right resting on Nevada avenue.

Fourth division on the south side of Huerfano street, right resting on Nevada avenue.

Order to march will be given at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Line of march will be as follows: North on Nevada avenue to Pike's Peak avenue, west on Pike's Peak avenue to Tejon street, south on Tejon to Kiowa, west on Kiowa to Cascade avenue, south on Cascade avenue to Pike's Peak avenue, east on Pike's Peak avenue to Tejon street, south on Tejon to the south park, where memorial services are to be held.

The south park will be closed to the public at 1 o'clock p. m., until after the procession has arrived at its position in the park.

L. C. SKINNER, Marshal.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 5th, 1885:

Bartlett, E M, 2	King, Charles T
Barrow, J O	Leonard, Frank S
Brown, Edward	Latham, Richard I
Brown, Mrs Dr	McGlinn, J P
Cornsaw, Will	Reese, J B
Daily, Miss Annie	Sprague, A J
Elton, Robert	Stein, Mrs Amelia
Fowler, W A	Turner, Elmer
Gano, C	Tuthill, Thos H
Gibbs, Sell	Weber, H K
Green, Samuel	Wilson, B J
Jones, Geo R	White, Geo A

FOREIGN.

Gotto, A.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

R. I. PRICE, P. M.

Thirteen years constant use has proved Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy to be the most successful preparation in the market for dysentery, diarrhœa, bloody flux, chronic diarrhœa, colic, cholera morbus and bowel complaints in all its forms. 25 cent, 50 cent and dollar bottles are sold by Duncan Bell, druggist. dw5-1y

W. A. Ellsworth, of Foreman, Dakota, says: "St. Patrick's Pills give the best satisfaction." Try them and you will use no other, either for the liver or as a cathartic. Sold by Duncan Bell, druggist. dw5-1y

WANTED.

WANTED—Valley or mountain ranch, with water and hay supply and good range for cattle; also cattle with it. Will pay some cash and Denver first-class business property rented for over $200 per month; value of investment wanted is $12,000 to $30,000; a good trade given. Address, full particulars, "E. F.," corner Seventeenth and Champa streets, Denver, Colo. wh1-2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Dederick hay press in good order, cheap. Box 72, Colorado Springs. wg25-tf

E. S. Bates & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Wool Sacks, Twines, Sheep Shears, Tents, Camping Outfits,

FARM & WAGON IMPLEMENTS

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

27 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. wc6-tf

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which afflict humanity. It is a well ascertained fact that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defence that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent cause of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden change in temperature, etc. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwu-7-1y

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mary Kracker, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Kracker, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the August term, on the last Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of July, A. D. 1885.

wh1-4* ISAAC DAVIS, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Thomas Temple, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Temple, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the August term, on the last Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this first day of July, A. D. 1885.

WM. S. WALKER, Administrator.

wh1-4

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO }

In the county court within and for the county of El Paso.

Nota Moore, plaintiff, vs. Isaac T. Moore, defendant, summons.

The People of the State of Colorado send greeting:

To the above named defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the county court, within and for the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, on the second Monday after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but within this judicial district, then on the third Monday thereafter; or if served out of this judicial district, but within the state of Colorado, then on the fifth Monday thereafter. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time judgment will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

You are hereby notified to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, at his office in Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, within the time above specified.

This action is brought to procure a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant on the ground of desertion, and restoring to the plaintiff her maiden name.

JOHN FIELDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office No. —, North Tejon street.

wg-5-4*

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the second day of February, A. D. 1882, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the second day of February, A. D. 1882, in book 40, at page 349, of the records thereof, convey to the undersigned, Robert C. Lyon, by the name of R. C. Lyon, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act as such trustee, then to Edwin J. Eaton, by the name of E. J. Eaton, as successor in trust, the following described lands and premises, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit: Lots number fifteen and sixteen (15 and 16) in Hallowell's subdivision of block two hundred and twelve (212), addition number one (1), Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note, made by the said Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, bearing date, Colorado Springs, Colo., February 3d, 1882, for the principal sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, payable on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1882, to the order of Bradbury or order, with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, or to be counted as principal; and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants and agreements in said deed of trust contained, then, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, Edwin J. Eaton, shall sell the said premises for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, including taxes, and the principal and interest on said promissory note. And whereas the time for the payment of said promissory note has elapsed, and default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereon since June 8th, 1882, and taxes on said premises since A. D. 1881 (paid by the legal holder of said note), and the said principal and interest on said note and the amount of said taxes being now due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in accordance with the authority in us vested by the terms of the said deed of trust, I, the said Robert C. Lyon, trustee, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned, Edwin J. Eaton, shall sell the said premises for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, including taxes, and the principal and interest on said promissory note, and the said Edwin J. Eaton, by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of the said deed of trust, will, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, and the principal and interest on said promissory note, which shall at the time of said sale remain due and unpaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 28th, 1885.

ROBERT C. LYON,
Trustee.

EDWIN J. EATON,
Successor in Trust.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney. wh1-5

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edward P. Tenney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1882, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1882, in book 61, at page 104, of the records thereof, convey to the undersigned, William Strieby, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal or failure or inability to act as such trustee, then to the county clerk of the county of El Paso, as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lot numbered one (1), in block numbered one (1), in addition numbered one (1), in the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the said Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, bearing date Colorado Springs, Colo., July 1, 1882, for the principal sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1200), payable to the order of George N. Marcen in or before two years after its date, at Colorado Springs, Colo., with interest payable annually at seven per cent. per annum until paid; and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of the said promissory note or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or of any of the covenants and agreements in said deed of trust contained, then, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the county clerk of the county of El Paso, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, including taxes, and the principal and interest on said promissory note; and whereas the time for the payment of said promissory note has elapsed, and default has been made in the payment of the principal, and interest thereon since July 1, 1883, and the taxes on said property for the year 1884 (paid by the legal holder of said note) and the said principal and interest and amount of said taxes being due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in accordance with the authority in us vested by the terms of the said deed of trust, I, the said William Strieby, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust then the undersigned, E. J. Eaton, being the county clerk of the county of El Paso, the successor in trust, will, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust and the principal and interest on said promissory note, which shall at the time of said sale remain due and unpaid.

Dated at Colo. Spgs., Colo., July 9th, 1885.

WILLIAM STRIEBY,
Trustee.

E. J. EATON,
County Clerk of the County of El Paso,
Successor in Trust.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney. wg-1-5

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Orvin Holt, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the last will of Orvin Holt, deceased, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the August term, on the last Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this sixth day of July, A. D. 1885.

HENRY M. LAW,
Administrator.

wg-5-4

From Saturday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

News, Notes and Gossip Gathered by a Gazette Reporter.

Scotland is represented at the Cliff by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tait.

The usual Saturday night hop will be given at the Manitou house this evening.

General W. J. Palmer and family of Denver are comfortably located at the Manitou.

Theodore Barkeloo and wife, of Denver, are among the recent arrivals at the Barker house.

Mr. C. F. Brown and family, of Denver, are at the Cliff. They are annual visitors at this popular house.

Mrs. V. T. Stevens, of Chicago, who has been spending some time at the The Antlers is now a guest at the Barker.

Mr. Paul Morton, assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, registered at the Manitou yesterday.

Mr. Jesse B. Howell, of the Keokuk, Ia., Journal, is taking in the sights at Manitou and will here will make his home at the Barker.

A large number of Manitou people have already signified their intention of taking in the excursion to the Grand Canon of the Arkansas on August 10th.

Mr. A. M. McFarland, agent at the Denver office in Denver, is spending a short vacation at the Cliff house. He is accompanied by his wife, daughter and Mrs. D. Pringer.

Mrs. J. G. Haskell, of Lawrence, Kansas, wife of Hon. Dudley C. Haskell of Kansas, arrived at the Barker yesterday. She is accompanied by her two daughters, Misses Hattie and Mabel.

The afternoon children's parties are quite popular this year. There were about sixty little ones present at the one given Thursday evening between the hours of four and six. There will be another one next week.

The performance given at Saratoga Hall by the Manitou Serenaders on Thursday evening was largely attended. As a whole the performance was very creditable and very generally appreciated. We understand that the boys will clean up about $150 from the venture.

While driving up a team at the stable of Messrs. Barbour & Blake yesterday morning, A. B. Whitney, one of the employes of the stable, was severely kicked by one of the horses in the stomach. He was suffering considerable pain during the afternoon. Dr. Webster was summoned from Colorado Springs to attend him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Cliff House—Mrs S A Blake, Denver; A W Becker, A Blumberg, Chicago, C Hart and wife, Scotland, Wick Tyler, Salem, Ark.; R S Wallace and family, Oregon; C Wood and wife, A A McFarland and wife, Miss Belle McFarland, Mrs D Pringer, Denver, Mrs H C Bristol and son, Galesburg, Ia, Mrs A B Force and daughter, Denver; J F Murray, C D Parks, Lorden, Mo; A J Barnes, P H Barnes, Mrs A C Ayer, Wichita, Kas, Mrs J Chrisman, Topeka, Miss Louise Neill, London; Miss Hannah Coats, Chicago; J F Brown and family, Benny Brown, Denver, Miss Kate McConne.

Iron Springs House—C B Kilbourn, Pueblo, Mrs Channing Sweet, Colorado Springs; B L Shore, Syracuse; O J Sacker, Kansas; Mrs Cruikshank, son and daughter, Denver; F K Streator, Leavenworth, Kas; W E Craig, C W Parsons, Kansas City; Mr A G Fisher, wife and child, Genesee; E Hitchcock, wife and child, Omaha; C Marker and daughter, Duluth; Lawrence Harmon, Peoria; Rev W Schmick, St Louis, C B Maxwell, Kansas City; W Vaneen, Council Bluffs, Mrs C Mone, Omaha; F M Harding, A B Paton, Pueblo; George Nicholson, Colorado Springs.

The Mansion—W J Palmer and wife, Denver, Miss Kimberly, Miss Ware, Miss H L Kimberly, Geo Cary, Buffalo, N Y; Joseph Kenge, Detroit; Dr J Thorp, E B Carter, Kansas City; Paul Morton, Chicago; Joseph W Care, E E Horan, Kansas; R S Thomson, Miss Nettie Thompson, Louisville, Ky; C A McMorris, B P Anderson, F A Merson, Colorado Springs; Geo B Ward, Rochester, N Y.

Barker's—W Barnett, Rockford; Miss Evans and sister, Miss Wright, Baltimore; Miss Gately, Denver; C B Lowe, O P McDonald, Keokuk, Ia; C Service, Newcastle, Ind, E L Annis, M D, La Porte, Ind; Mrs V T Stevens, Chicago; Mrs G Haskell, Hattie B Haskell, Mabel B Haskell, Lawrence, Kan; G B Crawford, G B Crawford, New York; F C Keller, Leavenworth; Theo Barkeloo, Mrs Barkeloo, Denver.

Manitou House—S L Montgomery, Wichita; L Bouvier and servant, Denver; Mrs F Mathews and family, Denver.

Expressions of Sympathy.

Below we print several letters of sympathy received by Mr. B. A. P. Eaton since the disastrous storm of last Saturday night:

DENVER, Colorado, July 20, 1885.

My Very Dear Brother Eaton.

My heart goes out toward you in great sympathy. How very great, this bereavement. Words must indeed cannot comfort. Only the One whom you know so well. This blow has separated you. May God bless and comfort you. Your devoted,

N. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

DENVER, July 30, 1885.

To Superintendent B. A. P. Eaton, Colorado Springs

MY DEAR SIR:—I know that a stranger can minister but little to your suffering and sorrow, but I pray you to accept this expression of a sincere sympathy in your great affliction. And trusting that He who watches over us with a Father's hand may soon restore you once more to and peace of mind, I remain, very sincerely yours, JOHN L. PETZEL.

CHICAGO, July 27.

B. A. P. Eaton, Colorado Springs.

DEAR SIR:—It was with surprise and pain that we learned by dispatches in this morning's papers of your terrible experience in the storm of Saturday night, your great bereavement and your own very narrow escape. You may be sure of our sympathy at this time. Even though we have never met, and are to a certain extent strangers, still we cannot feel but that your loss causes us to know you better as it draws out the sympathies, "the touch of nature which makes the whole world akin." With very sincere regards,

Yours truly,

THOMAS KANE.

DENVER, COLO., July 27, 1885.

DEAR BROTHER EATON:—I notice by the morning paper that you are in great grief. We can hardly realize that so sudden and terrible a calamity could overtake you. We know that no human words can possibly reach your heart and comfort it, but we do know that Jesus can, by His sympathy and love, sustain you in your great grief. Be assured, my dear brother, that we will pray for you in your sore trial, that the gospel you and yours so constantly have believed, now keep you until the greeting time when God in the world of love of His

are past. I would beg and plead, would not be too great a strain on your sorrowful heart to write me the particulars of the affair. Mrs. M. joins me in prayers for you. Your brother in sympathy, E. MERRITT.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to express my heartfelt and most grateful thanks to one and all who have already manifested so great interest and kindness toward me in this the greatest calamity and most heart-rending bereavement of my whole life. Evermore my heart shall be grateful. The loss of my property, though distressing, is nothing in comparison with the loss of her who has journeyed with me, side by side, sharing with me all my minor troubles of the past twenty-two years. That her body may be recovered from the slime and debris and receive a decent burial is my hope.

B. A. P. EATON.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports transfers for the week ending July 31st, amounting to $3,598.00, besides two transfers in which the consideration stated is nominal. Of this amount $2,075 was paid for city property, $515 for property in Colorado City and $3,300 for country property. Below is the list in detail:

CITY PROPERTY.

C P Curtis to C A Stark, 24x90½ feet of blk 248, acc't, beginning 30 ft n of sw corner	700
W Work to Mrs Harriet Carr, s 25 ft of l 8 of S C Foote's sub of blk 258, acc't	675
Lewis Herman to Gerrit S Barnes, l 17, blk 93	7800
C P Machebeuf to the Colorado Springs Co., ts 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7, blk 302, acc't	700
The National Land and Improvement Co. to St. Mary's Academy, ts 1 2 3 4 and 5, blk 8, acc't	
Giles Cressey to Gerrit S Barnes, ts 16 and 17, blk 8 Wolfe's and C A White's sub of blk 242, acc't	
E. Eaton trustee to A M Kelsey, l 3, blk 303, acc't	500

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

Anthony Bott to C C Hunter, ts 8 10 20 22 25 and 26, blk 42, 8 4 8 and fractional ts 9 10 11 19 30 and 32, blk 179, ts 1 2 3 4 and 32, blk 180	1,5

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Mary C Hager to Matthias Hager, s ½ of nw qr and n ½ of sw qr of sec 2, tp 13, s r 66 w.	250
John Simons to A L Bishop, w 30 rods of se qr of se qr of sec 32, tp 11, s r 67 w.	20
L B McFerran to C Miller ne qr of nw qr and n ½ of ne qr of sec 17 and s ½ of nw qr of sec 16 tp 16 s r 66 w.	800
C Miller to S Hawkins, ne qr of nw qr and n ½ of se qr of ne qr of sec 17 and s ½ of nw qr of sec 16 tp 16 s r 66 w.	
L E B Wells to The Chilton Live Stock Co. e ½ of ne qr of sec 14 and w ½ of nw qr of sec 13, 11 s r 64 w.	2,000
	230

PATENTS.

U S to Lewis Hager, 80 acres.
U S to Lewis Hager, 558 99-100 acres.
U S to Lewis Hager, 80 acres.
U S to Matthias Hager, 319 42-100 acres.
U S to J S Wolfe, 80 acres.
U S to A S Powers, 160 acres.

Mrs. C. C. Hammond and sons returned from the east yesterday where they have been visiting for the past seven months.

United States Marshal W. A. Smith came from Denver yesterday to spend Sunday with his family. Walt says the weather is very warm in Denver.

The crossing of the Monument above the depot is not a very safe one, especially of a dark night. One team became mired there the other evening.

We have had a spell of pretty warm weather for Colorado, but the tourists seem to find that it is cool as compared with what they are experiencing at the east.

Mr. J. W. Bishop, a brother-in-law of Mr. W. W. Wilson, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. John Harrison, are spending the summer with Mr. Wilson in Colorado Springs.

A number of the large trees in The Antlers park which were transplanted last year have decayed and others look as if they might be on their last legs. Want of sufficient water is probably the cause.

A man who for the past nine years has been in the employ of Mr. A. D. Lavis, succumbed yesterday to severe symptoms of insanity on Thursday night. A doctor was called and gave him some medicine which quieted him and he went to sleep. Yesterday morning he could not be found in his room although his clothes were all there. A search for the necessary hour was made but no trace could be found. Marshal Bell was sent for, and upon his arrival a thorough search was made of the house, just as they were about giving up hope of finding the unfortunate man he was discovered in a small opening in the cellar. He had nothing on but his night shirt. It was some time before the man could be persuaded to leave his strange retreat. He seemed to labor under the impression that the officer had a warrant for his arrest and he wanted to see a copy of it. He thought it was wrong that he should be so persecuted. We understand that the man had an attack of a similar nature about three years ago

From Sunday's Daily.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

The Usual Daily Budget of News Gathered by the Gazette Reporter.

Dr. Johnson and wife of Chicago are registered at the Barker.

At the Manitou house can be found Mr. Samuel P. Rose, one of Denver's representative attorneys.

D. L. King, a large manufacturer and citizen of Akron, Ohio, is at the Barker accompanied by his wife.

Among those registered at the Barker can be mentioned Mr. Lawrence Harmon, a leading attorney of Peoria.

Mrs. C. L. Hornady, of Topeka, Kansas, one of the poor ladies who lost nearly all of her effects in the flood of last Saturday night, called at the GAZETTE office last evening and asked the local editor to express for her her heartfelt thanks for the kind contributions sent her by the Ladies' Aid society and by others. She certainly feels very grateful.

The News company has no purchasers on the Denver & Rio Grande trains yesterday. Their absence is explained for on account of an order issued by the road prohibiting newsboys from carrying their boxes in the company's cars, and in the future the peanut box must be carried on the platform, and only one box can be carried.

The Antlers arrivals—O. Coller, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Rebenburg, A. W. Becker, Chicago; C. L. Ramsee, Manistee, Mich.; Geo. W. Sumis, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. C. Mee, Pueblo; Frank E. Keen, Philadelphia; S. E. McCrea, jr., C. W. Falconer, Chicago; August Dope, Nebraska; F. M. Starbuck, Cincinnati; L. Kamps, St. Louis; W. T. Jenson, Denver; W. S. Coler, Chicago; W. L. Sterling and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. E. Emery, Pueblo; A. S. McKinney and lady, C. Schafer and lady, El Paso, Ills.; Geo. Lomay, John Curr, Ranch; S. S. Wallace and family, Salem, Oregon; W. K. Harding, Ranch.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pueblo express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.47 a. m., departs 10.50 a. m.
1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7 00 p. m., departs 7 03 p. m.
3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.28 a. m., departs 11.31 p. m.
5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 4.06 p. m., departs 4.08 p. m.
Manitou Excursion arrives 11 10 a. m., departs 11.15 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.35 a. m., departs 3.40 a. m.
6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12 02 p. m., departs 12 07 p. m.
4.* Denver accommodation arrives 8 45 a. m., departs 8 50 a. m.
8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.
10. Manitou Excursion arrives 5.15 p. m., departs 5 20 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.
Sundays only

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 10.55 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.40 a. m
No. 33— " 12.10 p. m.	No. 34— " 11.55 a. m
No. 35— " 4.15 p. m.	No. 36— " 1.55 p. m
No. 37— " 7 10 p. m	No. 38— " 5 50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.
Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Norton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.
For full information call on or address
J. M. ALLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo 10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 30 p. m.
" Denver 3.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11.50 a. m

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days ..... 8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays..... 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
M. HAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 9 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m
" "	3 40 p. m.
" "	8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11 a. m.

GOING NORTH	
Via D & N O	8.0 a. m.
Via D & R G	45 a. m. 5.40 p. m.
" "	8.00 p. m.

MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.
" "	11.00 a. m.
" "	4.20 p. m
Via D & N O	12 m.

MAIL FROM THE SOUTH	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.
" "	12.10 p. m.
" "	6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	3 40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	2.25 p. m.	6.30 a. m
Manitou	9 10 a. m	10 20 a. m
"	12 25 p. m	30 40 p. m
"	6.00 p. m	5 40 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hat on closes Sunday at 5.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6 00 p. m.
Mail for Buffalo and Sanborn closes Monday at 3.00 p. m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Ashby's stock of new furniture is now complete, having just received two carloads of the latest styles of parlor and bedroom furniture, rattan chairs, couchs, sideboards, etc., etc. gtf

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Without a doubt M. J. McNamara & Co., Denver, give the best bargains in Dry Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods and Fancy Articles of any house in the west. They quote this week 100 dozen Buck towels at 42.00 per dozen, worth $3.00. Heavy-made lawn suits, both waist and skirt nicely tucked, for $1.00—can't be sold by anybody else for less than $1 50. Their celebrated gent's white shirts at 50c. Write for samples They guarantee satisfaction. eod-w&su-3m

We will give this month a discount of 20 per cent. on all spring and summer goods for cash. This includes hats bonnets, flowers, ribbons, ornaments, etc. No. 26 North Tejon st. h4-2

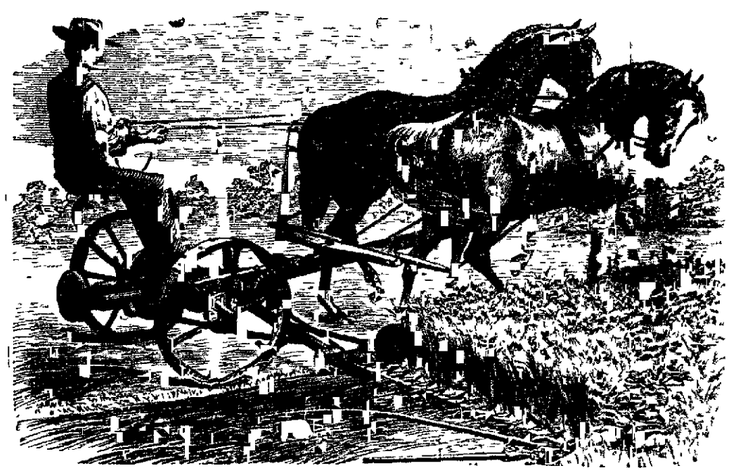
Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. tf

Burlington Bone Dice, Checker Board and Set of Checkers.

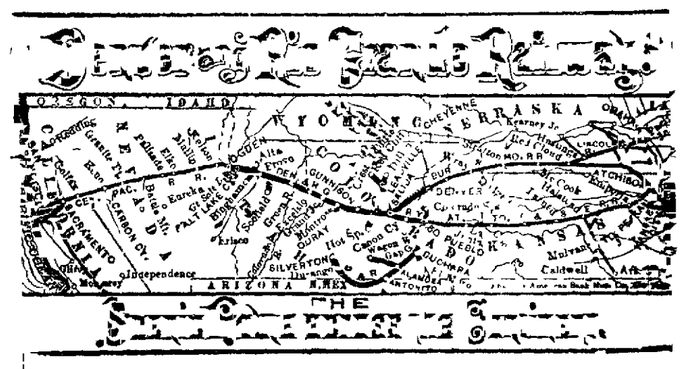
By mail upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Address P. S. Eustis, General Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

FIXLEY & WEBSTER

AGENTS FOR



The BUCKEYE CORD BINDER, TABLE RAKE DROPPER and NEW MOWER; the HOLLINGSWORTH and NEW ENGLAND TIGER RAKES; the BUFORD PLOW, DRAGS and CULTIVATORS. Also for BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS and the CELEBRATED SCHUTTLER FARM WAGON. tf


OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
UTAH
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
Cheyenne
Denver
Pueblo
Ogden
Salt Lake City
Colorado Springs
Leadville
Glenwood Springs
Grand Junction
Gunnison
Ouray
Silverton
Durango
Trinidad
Las Animas
Kansas City
St. Joseph
Atchison
Leavenworth
Lincoln
Omaha
Council Bluffs
Chicago
St. Louis
Caldwell
Independence
Sacramento
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Portland
Helena
Butte
Boise City
Ogden
Evanston
Green River
Rawlins
Laramie
Cheyenne
Julesburg
Kearney Jct.
Hastings
Lincoln
Nebraska City
Atchison
St. Joseph
Kansas City
Topeka
Pueblo
Trinidad
Las Animas
Colorado Springs
Denver
Leadville
Glenwood Springs
Grand Junction
Gunnison
Ouray
Silverton
Durango
Salt Lake